PUBLISHED MONTHLY

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE TO INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steamers, Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,392—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUS 24, 1898.

INSIST UPON HAVING

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"Largest Sale in the World"

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains, SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th Aug.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.I. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th "
*M.I. EGYPT	3000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th "
† BUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
*M.I. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "

The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain,	Tons.	To Sail on Tuesday
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	26th Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 19th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday
MELBOURNE	4,030	Duchataau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Fiandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE. JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,074	Remes	25th Aug.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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O. RUINAT, Agent.

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CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

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"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
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TROOPSHIP AGENTS,

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 25th August, calling at Karrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 31st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2011 tons, on or about 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st September, 1898.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to

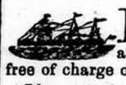
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Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1898.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 330.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

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COTES' St. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
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MINING LEASE over 120 acres Block No. 1 of the Honnali Gold Field, near Shimoga, MYSORE. (2716 tons of Quartz taken from within 180 feet of the surface yielded over 563 ounces of Gold Bullion. Shaft now 225 feet.

2. A quantity of Machinery consisting of Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Air Compressor, Rock drilling Machines, Saw Bench, Saws, Crab Winches, &c., &c., and a Battery of Ten Stamps complete in good order.

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SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
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PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "NATAL" from MARSEILLES and ADEN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1898.

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Apply, stating terms and forwarding testimonials of requisite qualifications, to the undersigned.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

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VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DHONDU PANDU GOVAN, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

BAI MANGIBAI, widow of the said deceased ...Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay

D. B. BINNING,
The 20th day of August, 1898.

Messrs. MAGANLAL AND RUSTOMJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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NOTICE.

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HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ad-interim DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 20 per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1898, will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on Monday, the 22nd instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 22nd, to Monday, the 29th August, 1898, both days inclusive.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 19th August, 1898.



LA SOCIETE COMMERCIALE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE NAPHTE CASPIENNE ET DE LA MER NOIRE, 13 Rue Lafayette, Paris, in the Republic of France, and Batoum, in the Empire of Russia, Petroleum Merchants, are the sole and absolute owners of the above trade mark. The privilege of using such trade mark belongs exclusively to La Societe aforesaid and, without their permission first had and obtained, no person, firm or corporation has or have any right to the user of such trade mark.

Any person firm or corporation using the above trade mark without such permission as aforesaid will be deemed to have infringed the rights of the owners thereof and legal proceedings will be taken against such infringers in respect of such wrongful user.

G. C. SCARAMANGA,
Constituted Attorney of La Societe Commerciale et Industrielle de Naphte Caspienne et de la Mer Noire.

1 and 2 Church Lane, Calcutta, 4th August, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BIBI JAN LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT, AND ON THE ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, on the dates hereunder mentioned by order of the mortgagees, Dewchund Lalbhai and Nagindas Ghellabhai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ruttonjee Bapubhai (since deceased), and Ramjee Bapubhai and Bhugwanjee Bapubhai, Popat Purshotum, Nanjee Purshotum and Runchord Purshotum, the last four being minors under the age of 18 years, by their natural guardian the said Ruttonjee Bapubhai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of January, 1896, the following landed property, viz :—

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of August, 1898, at 4 p.m. LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises erected, built and standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort, in Bibi Jan Lane, on the north side thereof, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 164 square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and the said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and afterwards 24, and now under Ward No. 798 (1) and Street No.2-4, and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Rahimtoola Sulleman, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage and the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, on or towards the north by the property of Tapibai, and on or towards the south by the said Bibi Jan Lane aforesaid, and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

ON FRIDAY, the 26th Day of August, 1898, at 4 p.m. Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 308 and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the buildings and warehouses thereon erected, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 5318 and Street No. 43-45, Surat Street, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Deocorbai, widow of Bharmal Purbut, on or towards the south by Surat Street, on or towards the east partly by vacant ground in the possession of the Port Trustees, partly by land in the occupation of Seevlal Atmaram, and partly by land in the occupation of Mahomed Hoosein Abdool Cader and Hajee Mahomed Guffoor, and on or towards the west by vacant ground in the possession of the said Trustees, which said premises are assessed by the Collector or Land Revenue under No. 3186, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, solicitors for the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the following fancy goods such as large centre pieces, glass fountains, glass workboxes and jewel cases, scent cases, liquor sets, albums, musical boxes, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph Office (2nd Floor) Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat made French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, by Wimbridge and others, also English-made furniture, elegant Chinese cabinets, best electro-platedware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer and Son, superior Indian and duree carpets, a choice collection of very old China and enamelled curios and table ornaments, superior oil-paintings and art pictures, rich Bohemian table ornaments, books, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, etc., the property of C. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Station and opposite the Lukhmidas Mill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, harmonium, Persian carpets, lamps, oil-painting, 1 high grade Z Model Royal Progress bicycle with G and J tyres, clock by McCabe, etc., the property of ROBERT RATCLIFFE, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF 3 CASES SHIRTING PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Lachminarain Suruj Per had, of Cawnppore.
Ex s s Arabia.
F W C Bombay, 56631-33—3 cases 176 pieces fancy cotton shirting prints.

SALE OF ONE CASE WHITE PLUMETIF JACCONET INSERTIONS.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. SARDARAM NEHALCHUND.
WFDG 3347—1 case 150 pieces White Plumetif Jacconet Insertions 40-1".

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 2 p.m., the following ornaments, as belonging to the estate of the late Essajee Noorbhoy.—
1 pair gold sanklas.
10 gold bangles.
1 gold chain.
3 gold rings.
The estate of the late Joseph Anthony Pereira.—
2 gold rings.
1 ruby ring.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 1 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece of fazundari ground, of which the late Lucio Hermogenes de Lima e Souza is the fazundar, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards or thereabouts, together with the message or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 7825 and street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Narrayen Maistri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narrenjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carlisle Chambers, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases etc., etc., the property of E. SEYMOUR HALE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the first floor of their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to the School of Arts and opposite Victoria Terminus, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, first-rate oil-paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a sweet-toned piano, bicycles, etc., etc., the property of W. D. PORTERFIELD Esq., Vice-Principal, School of Arts.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction At their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, &c

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 light running English-built dog-cart, by Windover, of Oxford Street, London, in perfect condition
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle
1 pneumatic tyre gentleman's ... by Pierce

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed sell by Public Auction at the Britannia Mills Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Thaker Bhimjee Mooljee—
About 4,650 cotton bale wrappers and hoops

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COLIWADA LANE OR SAT TAD, IN MANDVEE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cooverjee Cowasjee Shroff and Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Shroff, the Administrators "de bonis non," with the Will of Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff, deceased, annexed, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawl standing thereon, situate at Coliwada or Sat Tad, in Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 81 1-4 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a passage which is the property of the fazundar, on or towards the west by the house of Bhundari Juggoo, on or towards the north by the house of Dawood Jeitha, Pandoo Bamajee, and Rama Govind, and on or towards the south by a passage which is the property of the fazundar, which said chawl is assessed under Municipal taxes Ward No. 1888, and Street Nos. 14-38, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Mithibai, widow of Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further information and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, the vendor's Attorneys, at their office, No. 101, Medows Street Fort, or to the undersigned at their office Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 24th August, 1898.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.............. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ...... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG .... }
HONGKONG ...... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ...... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO .... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON .... Bank of Bengal
AGRA............... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI .... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawalpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,228 3-4
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 } 15,000 }	100	{ 100 { 75	8 p.c.	102
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	280	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	107 1-2
Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co. Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,2 0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	850
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	36·
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	175
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	440xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	365
Munmar M	300	250	a.	15	220
New Berar	600	500	500	dvd Rs15	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	170
Prince of Wales	150	600	0	30	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d d 65	1,079
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Hal yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v	700	1,000	000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,50	1,100	all	...	440
Anglo-Indian	1,34	...	0)	Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct	
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.4	515
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	50	dvdRs.25	515xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,00	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.5	575
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.10	1,200xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,305
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	600
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	860
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	2.	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	470
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	820
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	410
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	50.	dvd 19	475xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,450
Indian Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	390
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	200
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	710
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	84	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	806
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8.0xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	608
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	210xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	990
Madras United	350	1,090	1,000	dvRs.100	3,460
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,270
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	93 3-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,05	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1,875
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	50	1,000	1,00	Nil	Da 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	e. 20	360
Oriental	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs20	215
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	74	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 150
Queen Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1,075
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	710
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,00	dvd Rs60	2,000
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	790
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	920
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	250
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	610
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	410
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	300	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	550
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs1	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	.	...
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Batham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	129xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	900	5,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,375
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd	60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	,000	500	500	50	1,175
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	20·
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	217
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 p ct.	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	363
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	330	30	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	5	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		140
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs1½	76
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	pr. ct.	2,600
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	do.	280
Ahmedabad Pranjej Ry.	...	500	...	4 pr. ct.	555
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	...	4 pr. ct.	340

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water 3-36m., 3-11a. Low water, 8-57m., 9-49. Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m. Gymkhana Sports, 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails, for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan per steamer Trieste will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 26th instant.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held in the Money School Hall, Kalbadevi Road, to-day, at 5-45 p.m., when Professor N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will give an address on "The Social Glass."

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the Grant College Library on Tuesday at 4-30 p.m. Business.—1. The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. 2. Notes on a case of Apoplectic form Bulbar Paralysis—a sequelæ of Plague by Dr. R. M. Kalapesi.

RANGERS RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a match this evening with the Durham Light Infantry from Poona. Play commences at 5-30 sharp. The following will represent the Rangers—Full Back, Peters. 3-4 Allen, Flower, Kelly, Greene, 1-2 Spencer, Davies. Forwards, Kerrigan, Monahan, Wray, Sell, Hurst, Smith, Brewin, Stewart. Reserves. Hogan, Higgins, Harris, Greene R.

REPORTED THEFT OF A CYCLE.—Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji, Manager of the Jubilee Cycle Company, has reported to the Police that some time between the hours of 4 p.m. of the 18th instant, and 3-30 p.m. of the 21st idem, a pneumatic bicycle called "the Primrose" by the Tower Cycle Company, London, and valued at Rs. 225, was stolen from his verandah on the Girgaum Road.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Abdool Mahomed, an old offender, who had five previous convictions against him, with stealing a lungi valued at Rs. 2-4 belonging to Ibrahim Noor Mahomed, a lungi seller, having his shop in Bhendy Bazar. The complainant stated that he had hung up the article as a sample on a bamboo. It was stolen at about 6-30 on Monday evening. The police sepoy who had arrested the accused, having been examined as a witness, the magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Our correspondent writes:—Grass has failed this side this year. More rain is wanted, but it was held off for about a month. If it should not rain during this week, the crops all round will perish. Great anxiety prevails.—Ghadechi presented an animated scene last week.—A cricket match was played between the Wadhwan Garacias and the Ghadechi team which resulted in the defeat of the latter by 23 runs. Messrs. Templer and Nagar played well on behalf of Ghadechi. The former having contributed 35 and the latter 30. Another cricket match was played between Rajkote Gymkhana and Ghadechi eleven. The result was a draw—A rumour is afloat here that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will perform the opening ceremony of Bhavnagar new station in the month of November.

AN APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Regina Coulson, wife of Thomas Coulson, appeared with her pleader, Mr. Crage, and filed an application for maintenance against her husband, under section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was stated that the applicant was married to the respondent, first at the Armenian Church and subsequently at the British Consulate at Bagdad, on 7th August 1885, and came to reside with him at Bombay in 1890. During the last two years he had subjected her to such an ill-treatment as to render it impossible for her to live with him. In February 1898 their domestic relations having become very unhappy, they agreed mutually to separate, and under a deed of separation he allowed her a monthly sum of Rs. 60 for the maintenance of herself and their two children. This allowance was paid till 5th July last only, and then stopped. The magistrate granted summons.

BURGLARY AT RIPON ROAD.—Ismailji Ibrahimji a mahomedan me[redacted] residing on the third storey of a house at Ripon [redacted] some time during [redacted] bed room was ent[redacted] belonging to his w[redacted] ing a gold watch [redacted] in all property c[redacted] stolen. The com[redacted] on the night o[redacted] 4-30 a.m. and on going to see what time it was by the watch, found the bundees, and the above property missing. Before he went to sleep, complainant secured the bed room door from the inside, and there were no means of entering the room except by climbing up a waste-water pipe to a window about fifty feet high, in a sweeper's gully. The bundees minus their contents were found next morning close to the complainant's house.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT INSTITUTE.—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart, has with his usual liberality offered to the Trustees of the above Institute, the sum of Rs. 10,000 in Government Promissory Notes, for the purpose of starting a book-fund in connection with the Library, on condition of the interest alone being used for the purpose of purchasing books for the use of the Library. This munificent offer has been thankfully accepted. It will form a welcome gift to a popular Institution, which has been doing a very useful service to the public by bringing within their reach for an almost nominal subscription, all the best current Literature of the day. Ever since its removal to its palatial premises in Hornby Road, the Institute has been gaining in popularity, as is evidenced by the applications for membership that are pouring in from all sides, and from persons belonging to the different communities in Bombay, including Europeans. Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. K. R. Cama, and three ladies of the Petit family, Mrs. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Mrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, and Miss Framjee Dinshaw Petit, have recently joined the Institute as Life Members. It will not be a matter of surprise, if ere long, the Institute succeeds in attracting to its spacious and well appointed reading halls educated ladies of the Parsee Community.

A NEGLIGENT POLICEMAN.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Marootee Jotee, a Hindu, residing at Oomercarry was charged at the instance of Inspector Mynn, with intentionally resisting and illegally obstructing lawful apprehension of one Sukia, also a Hindu. From the evidence adduced it appears that Sukia boarded with a woman named Casse, a widow, in her house at Oomercarry. About 2 p.m. on the 12th August last Sukia in company of his friend Marootee, went to the boarding house and wanted to remove his things, but as he had not paid up for the boarding charges, for two months, the woman would not allow him to remove his articles. An altercation took place between the party and in the struggle which followed Sukia struck the woman on the face and removed by force a gold neck ornament valued as Rs. 22 from her person. Sukia then attempted to run away, but Casee seized him by his pyran and dragged him out of the house on to the road. A large crowd of people collected and a policeman appeared on the scene to whom it was alleged, Sukia was handed over. While the woman and Marootee were discussing with the policeman, and seeing the latter's attention was engrossed in the controversy, Sukia decamped. It was alleged by the police that Marootee engaged the policeman in conversation with him with a view of giving Sukia an opportunity to escape. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, who appeared for the accused, contended that Sukia was not arrested by the policeman at all and even granting for the sake of argument that he was arrested, there was no evidence to show that accused in any way interfered with the policeman. They were only talking together when the man decamped. The Magistrate, upon the evidence discharged the accused. Inspector Mynn then charged the policeman Rama Krishna before the same Magistrate with allowing a prisoner to escape from lawful custody under section 392 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Dalvi pleader, appeared for the accused. After the same evidence was recorded, Mr. Dalvi argued that the policeman did not intentionally allow the prisoner to escape from his custody and therefore he could not be charged under section 392. The pleader admitted that the sepoy showed a certain amount of negligence in not running after the absconding prisoner and informing Mr. Mynn about it. Under the circumstances he urged that accused might be charged under section 225 A "negligence by a public servant." The Magistrate on the evidence altered the charge accordingly to which the sepoy pleaded guilty. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20 with an alternative of twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—A shocking case of murder was tried last week by Mr. E. H. Leggatt, the Sessions-judge and a jury. One Ishwer Mohan, a "gumashta" in the service of Lukhmichand Khushal, a goldsmith by profession, murdered his master in cold blood while sleeping in his own house. Ishwer, the accused was living with Lukhmichand. One day seeing that Lukhmichand had a number of gold and silver ornaments, he planned his murder. Thinking they were alone in the house, the accused took the opportunity to take the ornaments and walk away. This was done while the deceased was lying and sleep at dead of night. He cut his throat with a large knife. Taking possession of the ornaments, the accused made his way to the Astodia Gate, where he was arrested by a police constable. On searching his person ornaments of the value of one thousand rupees were found. An inquest on the body of the deceased was held on the spot. The accused was at once taken to the police lock-up and thence to a Magistrate, before whom he made a statement of his crime. It is said that the deceased, though 75 years old, was of a very powerful constitution, and if awake, could, have very easily overpowered the accused, who was only 21 years of age. During his trial before the Sessions-judge, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused, but with a strong recommendation for mercy. The Sessions-judge, taking into consideration his youth and the recommendation of the jury sentenced the accused to transportation for life.—There was a strike by the hack carriage drivers on Sunday last. The garrywalas here have many "Grievances," the principal being that they are compelled to wear uniform as directed by the Superintendent of Police. This time they struck because they were not allowed to carry three passenger in small carriages, and four in large ones, the new rule being that they should carry two and three respectively. The next day they came to an understanding and the strike was over. Khan Bahadhur Ratanji Edalji Kanga is appointed Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner N. D. as Mr. Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, declined to have the place owing to weak heath. Rao Bahadhur Maneklal Narbheram Munshi, the Mamletdar of Dhandhuka will go direct to Broach as Hazur Deputy Collector in place of Mr. Kanga.—A committee is appointed by the Director of Public Instruction to revise the Guzerati Series compiled by Sir T. C. Hope, while he was educational Inspector, Northern Division. These series are commonly known as Hopes Guzerati Series. The committee consists of Messrs. Oliver, Educational Inspector, Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A. Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, Madhawlal Harilal Desai, B.A., Principal of the Training College and Jametram A. Shastri B.A. Vice-Principal of the Training College. The series contain seven books named consecutively, with lesson in Guzerati prose and verse, which are all to be revised and corrected. The committee held its sittings about half a dozen times in the hall of the Ahmedabad Training College.

PARSI MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.—An influential Meeting of the Parsi community was held at the local Fire Temple under the presidency of Khan Bahadur J. P. Vakil, on Sunday last, (1) to acknowledge Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, fourth Parsi Baronet as the leader of the community; (2) To pass a vote of condolence and sympathy to the family of the late much lamented Dr. K. W. Bahadurji. Mr. K. N. Wadia, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, moved the first resolution. He said that the fourth Parsi Baronet is the grand-son of the illustrious Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy first Parsi Baronet, who was born on the 15th of July 1783, and who by his princely munificence and his many acts of charity and benevolence had made his name a household word among the community. It was not the amount of twenty-five lakhs of rupees which the noble Baronet contributed to acts of charity which commanded admiration. True liberality is shown in the manner of distribution no less than in the amount. Sir Jamsetji's benefactions, with the sole exception of the Parsi Benevolent Institution, were made to the entire community, not for Parsis only but for Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans. It was this Catholic character of his benevolence—his sympathy for the poor and suffering of all the castes and creeds—that won for him the universal respect of all classes of the community. The manner in which Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy acquired his great wealth was hardly less honourable to himself, and beneficial to the community, than the mode in which he disposed it. By strict integrity, by industry and punctuality in all his commercial transactions, he contributed to raise the character of the Bombay merchant in the most distant markets. His whole life was a practical illustration of the truth of the homely proverb—that "honesty is the best policy." In the year 1842 Her most gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to confer upon Sir Jamsetji the dignity of Knighthood, which has ever amongst the natives of Europe been considered most honourable. The Patent of Knighthood was presented to Sir Jamsetji on the 25th of May, the birthday of our most gracious Sovereign, by Sir George Arthur, who was then Governor of Bombay. As Knighthood could not perpetuate Sir Jamsetji's name to posterity, our noble and well-beloved Sovereign once more stretched her maternal hand to her brightest Indian subject. From a Knight she raised Jamsetji to Baronet in August 1858. Sir Jamsetji died on the 15th of April of 1859. He left three sons, and one daughter, of whom the eldest, Sir Cursetji, succeeded to the Baronetcy. This gentleman was an excellent speaker and a great lover of knowledge. He endowed the Deccan with a magnificent building for a college at a cost of one lac of rupees. Sir Maneckji, the third Parsi Baronet, had like his noble father, by his recent trip to England, acquired [redacted] in his habits an[redacted] off in the [redacted] the sleep of [redacted] numerous [redacted] ous behaviour, [redacted] head and heart. [redacted] and progress [redacted] is a good sign when a [redacted] own accord to do homage to real worth. In honouring Sir Jamsetji, the fourth Parsi Baronet, the community honours itself. He (the speaker) had therefore, no doubt, that the proposition would be carried by acclamation. Khan Bahadur S. R. Setna seconded the proposition, and it was unanimously carried amidst great enthusiasm.—Mr. E. D. Talati, Head Master of the local High School then moved the second proposition. He expatiated at great length on the many claims of the late Dr. Bahadurji to the respect and love of the Parsi community. This proposition was seconded by Assistant Surgeon Kalyanwala in suitable terms, and was carried in solemn silence. The meeting then terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE BLACK-MAILING CASE.

APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WILLIAMS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy D. Dadiseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with extortion. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for Cooverji Mehta; A. Williams was represented by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-at-law, and the last accused was defended by Mr. Captain, solicitor. Durant defended himself.

This was the 32nd hearing of the case.

Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, the complainant in the case, was tendered for cross-examination by counsel representing the last four accused, but they declined to cross-examine him.

Mr. Jinnah applied that, having regard to the evidence before the court, his client, A. Williams, be discharged under section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He quoted certain authorities in support of his application, and submitted that there was not sufficient ground to suppose that a conviction would be procured against him, and no *prima facie* case had been made out so far as he was concerned. Counsel further contended that at most his client could be charged with attempting to supply news to the Press. He appeared to have been misled as to the real object of the other accused. Durant informed him that he had an important matter in hand, and that Williams if he chose, could make a little money out of it. Williams evidently thought that as Mr. Jijibhoy Petit was a well-known man and rich, people would naturally care to know everything about him, and with that object he went over the different newspaper offices.

The magistrate remarked that this was hardly the time for making the application. The proper time would be after the case for the prosecution had been closed and the statements of the accused recorded.

Mr. Davur pointed out that Mr. Jinnah could address the court before the charges were framed, and that was the time when he could renew his application.

Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, re-examined by Mr. Davur, said his firm used to lend money to the mill at the fixed rate of six per cent. Ever since witness became the agent and chairman of the board of directors no one had offered to advance money to the mill at a lower rate of interest on current account. There was no formal agreement as to making good the balance of defalcations from the agents' commission.

The witnesses, Darruwala, Lashkari, and Jehangir Davur were successively tendered for cross-examination by the other accused, but it was declined.

Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer was then cross-examined by Durant. Witness enumerated the various mills he was employed on at Bombay, and the several factories up-country, and some factories in Africa. After serving in fourteen mills and factories he started in partnership with a Parsi in a cotton press at Madanpura in Bombay, by which he lost about Rs. 1,500 on account of the plague.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till this afternoon.

WHEN the Queen visited Aldershot the other day, Her Majesty's bed-linen, table linen, plate, and some favourite chairs were sent over to the Pavilion from Windsor Castle for her use. The Queen is one of the most methodical of *hausfrauen*, and has her favourite bits of furniture like the rest of us. Sometimes she will remember all at once a particular chair or table, and it has to be found without delay by the storekeeper who is responsible for that department, and woe be to him if it is not immediately forthcoming in proper condition. For the Queen's memory is so precise that there is no putting her Majesty off with "something like" what she has asked for. The Queen knows every set of china, every bit of plate that she possesses, and sometimes will order a particular service to be disinterred and used in honour of a particular visitor, with whom, in some more or less direct way, it may be associated.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC MEETING

THE programme of the (19th annual athletic sports, and the annual athletic and sporting meeting to be held in Bombay during the week, 10th to 15th October, is as under:—

I—ATHLETIC SPORTS—10TH AND 11TH OCTOBER.

A two days' Athletic Meeting will be held to the following Programme:—100 yards Flat Race (Challenge Cup) ¼ mile Flat Race (Challenge) Cup, 120 yards Hurdle Race. ½ mile Flat Race. High Jump Wide Jump Throwing Cricket Ball. Putting the Shot. 120 yards Veteran's Handicap (Members only), 150 yards Handicap (Members only), 220 yards Flat Race, Handicap (Members only), ½ mile Steeplechase (Foot ball-playing Members), 1 mile Bicycle Handicap (open to Members and Honorary Members). 100 yards Flat Race. ¼ mile Flat Race ½ mile Flat Race. 2 miles Bicycle Race. Open to all Comers. ½ mile Steeplechase (Native Soldiers). 100 yards Flat Race (School boys under 14 years). Sack Race (School boys under 14 years). 220 yards Flat Race (School boys 14 years of age and over). Tug of war A. B. 220 yards Flat Race (open to Native Soldiers). ½ mile Flat Race. 1 mile Walking Race. 1 mile Bicycle Race. Open to British Soldiers and Sailors, open to the teams of four Volunteers from any one Corps, conditions as below).

CHALLENGE CUPS AND PRIZES.

The following Challenge Cups are offered for competition:—

For Event No. 1—Gymkhana 100 Yards Challenge Cup—Present Holder, Mr. P. F. Fischer.

For Event No. 2:—Gymkhana ¼ Mile Challenge Cup—Present Holder, Mr. P. F. Fischer.

For Event No. 12—The Buffs Challenge Cup—Presented by the Officers of the East Kent Regiment.—Present Holder, Mr. A. R. Willock, R. I. M. Prizes will be given in addition to the above. For the remaining events valuable Prizes will be presented.

"YOUNG" CUP.

The "Young" Cup, open to Members only, is presented to the Winner of the greatest number of marks according to the following scale, and is held by him until the following Meeting:—Event Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 12. 10 First. 5 Second. 3 Third. Event Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 13 8 First. 4 Second. 2 Third, and 2 marks extra to any one who beats or equal the following standards.—100 yards, 10 3-5 seconds. Quarter mile, 55 seconds. Hurdles, 18 seconds. High Jump, 5 feet 5 inches. Wide Jump, 20 feet. Putting the shot, 33 feet. Throwing the Cricket Ball, 100 yards. Half mile race, 2 minutes 5seconds. The "Young" Cup is at present held by Mr. P. E. Fischer.

The Challenge Cups will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

ENTRIES AND ENTRANCE FEES.

Entrance fees will be payable as follows:—Rs. 3 per event for found. Events Nos. 1 to 17 inclusive. Re. 1 per event for Events Nos. 24 and 25, Rs. 8 per team f[redacted] Events Nos. 22 and 26. Entrance free for Ev[redacted] Nos 19, 20, 21 and 23.

Events Nos 1 to 8 and 13 are open to [redacted] and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkha[redacted] Officers of the Army, Navy, and Ci[redacted]

N. B. Gentlemen up-country who [redacted] entering for the above events, but [redacted] bers of the Bombay Gymkh[redacted] communicate with joint Hon[redacted] a view to their being made Hono[redacted] open to Mem-

Events Nos. 9 to 11 inclusive [redacted] To qualify for bers of the Bombay Gymkha must have resided not the Veterans Race, Memb less than 10 years in the Football-playing Members of Event No. 12 is open only. the Bombay Gym 17 are open to all Comers, and the Events Nos. events will be First value Rs 100. Seprizes in the 30, Third value Rs. 10. cond value Nos. 18 and 23 are open to Native Soldiers Event only.

Events Nos. 19 to 21 are open to Representatives from Schools belonging to the B. H. S. A. A. (not more than 2 Boys for each race from any one School).

Events Nos. 24 and 25 are open to British Soldiers and Sailors, and the prizes in these events will be Rs. 60 Event No. 22 ... Third. Clubs, Regiments, Royal Artillery Batteries all from "Men of War." (Batteries may not combine to send teams). 22 B is open to teams of eight from all Native Regiments and crews of R. I. M. Ships.

Events No. 26, Nos. 1 of each team will form in line, behind them the Nos. 2 then the Nos. 3 and 4 in succession, the places in each line being drawn for. The man who finishes first to receive 1 mark, the second 2 marks, and so on, the team having the lowest aggregate to win. Dress—Drill order, Carbines or Rifles to be carried or slung. Not more than 1 Officer or Sergeant-Instructor to ride in each team, who must carry a sword. Four teams or no race.

Entries accompanied by entrance money, and a statement of colours to be worn and other particulars, should be made to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday, the 1st October 1898. The Amateur Athletics Association Rules for Competiton will be observed.

II.—Mounted Sports—12th and 13th October.

A two days' Mounted Sports Meeting will be held to he following Programme;—

Event No. 1.—Tent-Pegging—(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

Event No. 2.—Tent-Pegging by sections of four—Two runs. (a) In Line. (b) Indian File. Points will be given for style and dressing.

Event No. 3.—Tent-pegging by sections of four—Two runs (in line only) Open to Native Cavalry and Police. Points as in No. 2.

Event No. 4.—Jumping Competition for Horses.

Event No. 5.—Jumping Competition for Ponies. (Ponies and Galloways 14 hands and under.)

Event No. 6.—Horse scurry, about ½ mile—Catchweights over 11 st. 7 lbs. For all Horses that have never won a race value Rs. 49 or over. Riders to wear colours.

Event No. 7—Pony scurry, about 1-4 mile—Catchweights over 10 st. 7 lbs. For Ponies and Galloways, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race, value Rs. 49 or over. W. I. T. C. and Polo Certificates accepted. Riders to wear colours.

Event No. 8.—"Lloyd-Lindsay" Competition—Teams of four to ride over a given course to a point and dismount in alternate half-sections, each of which must break, with polo balls, two chatties hung on posts and team to return over same course. Points given for time, style, and dressing.

Event N. 9.—Polo ball race.

Event No. 10.—Spiral race.—(Bare-backed.)

Event No. 11.—Costume race—Ladies nomination—costumes to be provided by ladies, prizes being given to the nominatrix of the winner, and also for the most comical costume. Competitors to mount with band box containing fancy costume, ride to syces dismount, run to and be dressed by their lady in fancy costume which, must be properly fixed on, run back to ponies, mount and ride over jump to winning post.

Event No. 12.—The Isaac Walton Stakes—Ladies nomination—Competitors to ride a given course carrying a small fishing-rod with line and hook attached (with which they will be provided) to where ladies are standing with a fish on the ground in front of them. Gentlemen to hand rod to ladies, who will hook fish and then hand rod back to Gentlemen, who must ride home over same course, carrying fish at end of line. Any gentlemen dropping fish on way home, must hook it again without dismounting.

Event No. 13.—V. C. Race—To ride over jump and rescue dummy from zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

Event No. 14.—Postillion race.—Competitors to ride one horse and lead another round the trees. The horses need not necessarily be owned by the riders.

Event No. 15.—Tilting at the ring, for ladies.

First Prizes will be withheld unless there are 3 bona fide starters.

Second Prizes will be given only when 5 or more start.

Third Prizes will be given only when 7 or more start.

The entrance fee for each event will be Rs. 3, except in the case of teams (Events Nos. 2 and 8), when it will be Rs. 2 per head, and Event No. 3, which is entrance free.

Events are open to all Horses and Ponies, except where otherwise specified.

All events are open to Members and Honorary Members of the Bombay Gymkhana and to Officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Services, except where otherwise stated.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees, and a statement giving name and description of horse, name of rider, and colours where necessary, must be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries on or before Saturday, the 1st October 1898.

N. B.—Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

An extra day's sports will be held on Saturday, the 15th October, when any events not run off on the above dates will be contested, and others will be added the Programme for which will be published later. All Prizes in connection with the Mounted Sports will be given on this date.

III.—FOOTBALL.

The Rugby Football Tournament will take place during the week ending Saturday, 10th September. The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Welsh Regiment, Secunderabad. Entries close 25th August, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee. Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

IV.—HOCKEY.

THE "AGA KHAN" HOCKEY CHALLENGE CUP TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament will take place this year in Bombay during the week ending Saturday. 8th October. The Challenge Cup is at present held by the Durham Light Infantry. Entries close on 20th September, but this date may be extended at the option of the Committee. Teams should notify the probability of their entering to the Honorary Secretary as soon as possible. Entrance fee, Rs. 5 per team.

The following competitions will be played off:—On 26th and 27th September, a scratch-match; one round each day; lowest aggregate wins. On 28th and 29th Sept. a handicap competition, one round each day; lowest net aggregate wins. On 30th September, a handicap competition: one round of the course, lowest net aggregate wins. All matches will be played under the rules of the Royal Bombay Golf Club. Entrance fee for each match, Rs. 3. The competitions are open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana and to Officers of the Army, Navy, and Civil Services.

N. B.—Gentlemen up-country who are desirous of entering for the above events, but who are not Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, are requested to communicate with the Joint Honorary Secretaries with a view to their being made Honorary Members.

Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to the Joint Honorary Secretaries not later than Saturday, the 24th September.

VI.—BOWLING.

A Bowling Handicap, open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Gymkhana will be played off during the week, commencing Monday, the 3rd October. Entrance fee. Rs 3 each, and entries close on Friday, the 30th September at 6 p.m. The fin[redacted] will be played off on Saturday afternoon the [redacted] October.

VII.—GENERAL.

All entries accompanied by entrance fees and oth- where necessary, statements of colours to be worn [redacted] a particulars must be sent to the Joint [redacted] Secretaries on or before the dates [redacted] in their great convenience, however, [redacted] such before taries if intending Com[redacted] and other Prizes entries with all necessary [redacted] notified in this those dates as possible. [redacted] will be presented [redacted] Programme.

[redacted] North-Western, Southern [redacted] Companies have kindly The [redacted] reduction in fares in favour Mah[redacted] the Meeting:—"Com[redacted] First, Second or Third Class [redacted] Tickets on payments of Sin[redacted] Competitors desirous of availing [redacted] concession should apply to the Joint [redacted] without delay for certificate for [redacted] their starting station to the effect that [redacted] "bona fide" Competitors and are travelling to [redacted] in the Meeting. The concession is granted [redacted] to the usual condition that the Railway Companies shall not be held responsible for any loss, delay, accident, injury or damage, that may occur to any person or luggage, &c., while travelling under the concession.

N. B.—The above programme is subject to any alteration the Stewards may think it necessary to make.

C. WEBSTER, } Joint Honorary
C. CORBETT, } Secretaries.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Baron Ardrossan, 1,825 tons, Captain J W Morrell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (10th August) with a cargo of 3,567 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,074 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (27th July) via Coast Ports, with a general cargo and ... passengers. ... Hajee Jackaria and three deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Baron Androsan s	Morrell	Calcutta, Aug 10
	Sirdhana s	Hill	Calcutta, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
23	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Dora s	Mitchell	Mussowa

The steamer Natal, Captain Remes, obtained her portclearance yesterday for China, &c.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macfarlane s—47 cases whisky Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 5 cases whisky and 5 hogsheads stout Cutler Pamer and Co

City of Lucknow s—13 cases whisky D P Batha and Co

City of London s—20 cases whisky D Dadabhoy

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—6 cases polished plate glass A H Sullemanjee

Clan Macfarlane s—250 boxes bar soap Abdulally Shaikadum

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—19 cases printed books, stationery, etc, John Dickinson and Co, 86 cases oilmenstores, etc, Shaw and Co, 2 hogsheads whisky Phipson and Co, 24 cases tobacco Hormasjee Aderjee, 8 cases medicine Vulubjee Bhicca and Co

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—35 cases cognac N P Cooper

FROM MARSEILLES.

Caledonia s—50 cases vermouth Phipson and Co

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—56 cases brandy Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 13 cases champagne Cutler Palmer and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—30 cases glassware and 13 cases lamps Jaffer Runmull, 16 bales brown paper B Muncherjee and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Shaw s—50 bales wool Ismail Mooljee. 2050 cwt wheat P Jeram, 33 bales wool H K M Jaitua.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—72 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 31 bales skins Ahmed Abdoola and Co, 42 bales canvas pieces rags M Jewanjee, 636 cwt castorseed Ralli Brother 2 pots rosa oil Sooleman Kasum 10 cwt candiments M Poonjiaji and Sons, 62 cwt deer horns A Abdoola and Co, 56 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 11 bales skins and hides 8 Ksmail 1 bale hide 25 cwt deerhorns G Mohamed 8 bales skins E Latham and Co, 52 bales cotton and woollen cutting rags Adamjee Kamalljee 7415 lbs tea Grindlay Groom and Co, 85 bales skins hides Hajee Ooeman H Hossum, 18 cwt peacock feathers W and A Graham and Co, 12 bales hides Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hertha s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 212 bales cotton 301 cwt myrobollams 814 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers 70 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co 1000 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Brindisi s—3 cwt ivory C Ebrahim and Co, 1 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy, 30 cwt olibanum Goolam Hoosein Visram, 15 cwt wheat E Jooma, 4 cwt ivory M H Adamjee

Trieste s—50 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

Coromandel s—275 cases opium The Bombay and Persia S N Co, 50 cases opium P and O Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—400 bales twist E Noordin and Co, 200 bales twist N Valubhdas, 400 bales twist A C A Tyeb, 200 bales twist B Canjee and Co, 200 bales twist K Pallonjee, 400 bales Sorabjee N Talati and Co

Trieste s—150 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 225 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Trieste s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR CALCUTTA

Uganda s—100 bales cotton R Dinanath, 384 bales cotton R Keshanlall, 325 bales cotton L Baboolall, 271 bales cotton S Sagurmall

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Courts, to-morrow at 7 a.m. punctually.
2. There will be 40-pr R M L Gun drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m. The Signalling Class will fall in after drill.

By Order
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Smoking Concert (extra) will be held at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 27th inst. at 9 p.m.

S. B. SHROFF, M.D.
AMERICAN & FRENCH REMEDIES FOR DIFFICULT CASES
Consulting Hours 12 to 5, Mint Road, Fort.
7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CHEAPEST DEPOT OF BILLIARDS.
BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE AND HIRE.
ALWAYS READY in STOCK. Also all sorts of Billiard requisites. Cushions restuffed and repairs neatly done to tables at moderate rates.
M. K. BUX & Co.,
900, PAREL ROAD,
Opposite Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.

VISION is justly described as the most important of our senses, and its loss is regarded as one of the greatest calamities to which mankind is subject. It is, therefore, of importance that we should carefully use our Eyesight while it is perfect and when the help of Spectacles is necessary the utmost care should be taken to procure suitable ones without delay.
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART
the only PIANOFORTES of WIDE, which have a WORLD-The REPUTATION.
India. ...no for the Climate of
Have been ... in India over
50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN ...
MARCKS AND CO., ...:—

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
...ITED.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate ... Rs. 3 a. 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate ... Rs. 4 a. 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

NINE ARTICLES ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.
It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.
Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895): "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."
PROGRAMME:—
1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.
The Third article appeared in The *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF FRIDAY.
The Series will be continued weekly.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem ... Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold ... 17
Examination and Certificate ... 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ... 5
CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23.

THE price of Consols was unchanged in London yesterday at 110 5-8. French Rentes remained at 103 1-2, Indian Sterling Loan at 113 1-2, Paris Exchange on London at 25-24 1-2 fcs., and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 13-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver advanced 5-16d., to 27 11-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was 1-8 cent lower in value, at 59 1-2 cents per oz., and demand Exchange on London declined to the same extent at 4·85 1-8 dollars. About £50,000 was paid in gold into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday in London with a good demand. The quantity offered was 1,539,000 Goat, and 1,224,000 Sheep Skins.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 7,000 bales; and the Imports *nil*. Spot Mid-Americans declined 1-32d., to 3 5-16d.; but American Arrivals and East Indians were unchanged all round. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-8 cent lower, at 5 3 4 cents per lb.; September Futures 13 points, at 5·48 cents, and December 15 points, at 5·56 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports for the past three days totalled 6,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton Market has been dull in tone to-day, with a small business passing, and prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Exporters bought 200 bales Wadhwan, at Rs. 130 per candy. The Mills purchased 400 bales Amraoti, at Rs. 126 to Rs. 129; 400 Broach, at Rs. 137 to Rs. 141; 200 Sawginned, at Rs. 136; and 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 125 1-4.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue quiet markets. For Rapeseed there is a fair demand with Rs. 5-14 per cent. quoted for "Brown Delhi," Rs. 5-12 for "Brown Cawnpore," and Rs. 6-5 for "Yellow Cawnpore." For "Linseed" there is a very small enquiry, as also for "Poppyseed."

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	508	bales.
Linseed	18,620	cwts.
Rapeseed	15,866	"
Gingellyseed	1,048	"
Poppyseed	1,508	"
Castorseed	4,944	"
Rice	1,123	"

EXCHANGE.—The market opened quiet but steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 7-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was limited, the market closing with a steady feeling as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4d.	"
Francs	1·68 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been firm at 95 1-4 for 3 1-2 per Cents., for both Money and Account, and 85 for Threes.

SHARES.—Lukhmidas Mill are Rs. 20 lower, David Rs. 15, and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10; Bombay Burmah have declined Rs. 50 in the first issue, and 25 in the second; and Delhi and Northern India Mill, Rs. 10.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	...
The Manchester market has been ... quiet.	2 29-32
2¾ per cent. Consols	...
3 per cent. Rentes	110 5-8
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 13-16
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, AUG. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

... steamer Clan Ronald arrived here ... morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo 20th evening.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Littimbro left Penang for Bombay on the 23rd instant (to-day).

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at senders risk.
Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code or Cipher suspended.
Cable Hongkong to Manila restored.
Cable Bolama Bissao interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkong restored.
Bhamo route to China interrupted, beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tale.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd August, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	23	9	0 a.m.	3	33
Teheran	23	2	22 p.m.	...	25
Suez	23	2	20 p.m.	...	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 23rd August, 1898.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	—	1
" Kurrachi	...	15	—	1
" Madras	...	44	—	1

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	96	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Total for 4 weeks	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,02,889	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,78,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	3	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,53,763	8,67,763	23,132	13,55,637

Increase for the week ... Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date ... " 27,333

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 6th August, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,23,456	Rs. 2,57,796	Rs. 5,791	Rs. 3,87,043
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	4,51,008

Decrease ... Rs. 63,965

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BHAVNAGAR.

BIRTH.

PROCTOR-SIMS—August 16, at Bhavnagar, the wife of K. W. Proctor-Sims, of a daughter.

BANDORA.

DEATH.

DOCTOR—SETHNA—August 23, at 1 a.m., at her father's house, Bandora Hill, Bai Pirojbai, wife of Dr. Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, D. H. O., and daughter of Mr. Dhunjibhoy C. Sethna, aged 22 years, deeply regretted. The Oothamna Ceremony will be performed to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m., at Wadia's Fire Temple, Chandanwadi.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1898.

THE "melancholy contemplation" to which Mr. Nugent held up the Budget statement he had prepared prior to his departure on leave, was duly observed both by the non-official critics and by the member of Government temporarily responsible for the revenue administration. More than one non-official member of Council gave an entirely unnecessary resumé of the main outlines of the Financial Statement to show what the position was, and every speaker without exception commiserated Government on the position of affairs. Mr. Abaji Khare, who commenced the discussion, described the Budget as a bankruptcy one. Mr. Chandavarkar quoted as a pitiable instance of want of necessary funds the refusal of the Public Works Department to give the walls of the Elphinstone College a coat of whitewash. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna mournfully admitted that it was hopeless to plead for any additional grants for any good purpose, and for this reason Mr. Mehta characterised the discussion as futile. Mr. Virjbhukandas Atmaram plaintively asked if this was what is called financial federation and decentralization. Other non-official members also lamented the hard treatment to which the Presidency has been subjected by the Government of India in being expected to build up its minimum working balance as best it can. The suggestion that it should be got by obtaining repayment from District municipalities of the sums advanced by Government on plague measures is equivalent to asking for blood to be taken from a post; and reduction of expenditure not absolutely necessary has now been carried to a point that is the reverse of economical. There was therefore plenty of ground for the severe strictures of non-official speakers upon the attitude the Government of India has taken up, and Mr. Mehta made a strong point when he constrasted the starvation policy forced on the Presidency with the optimistic view of the finances of the country which led the Viceroy-in-Council to eagerly disclaim any idea of obtaining from the British exchequer assistance towards the cost of the frontier war. But the most valuable contribution to the discussion on the Contract was made by the acting ... dealt with the subject in a manner that could not have been more frank had he been speaking with a sense of greater freedom from official restraint and less responsibility.

Mr. James admitted that the financial temperament of the Simla authorities has been not unnaturally soured by recent difficulties, but expressed the belief that the harsh treatment the Presidency receives compares unfavourably with the arrangements made with some of the other Provinces. As Vice-President of the Famine Relief Fund, Mr. James travelled through the greater part of India during last year and saw that in one province a special grant of ten lakhs had been made from the Imperial exchequer to build a local hospital, and a "palatial building" was in course of construction by means of a similar grant in another. The moral he draws from the comparison between these provinces and Bombay will appeal to military men as answering to the experience in their department of the public service "When I look at our attenuated grants for public work" said the acting Revenue Member of Council "and when I know from practical experience how the country and the revenue are alike suffering from want of sufficient Revenue officers and Judges; when I think of our promises unfulfilled and progress stopped, and when I reflect what a trifle 20 or 30 lakhs is after all to the Financial Department, I cannot help thinking of the saying, 'It's a far cry to Loch Awe'—and hazarding the surmise in my inmost heart that if Bombay were situated nearer to the seat of the Imperial Government, we should experience more liberality. We might at least be given money to pay our debts and get the needful establishments we want, and not be told to wait till plague goes and our revenue revives." The theory underlying this utterance receives support from the fact that the Madras Presidency complained, and on good grounds, that it was treated worse than any other Province when the new contracts were entered upon. Owing to the want of practical recognition on the part of the Imperial Government of the claims of Bombay to special consideration consequent upon its peculiar misfortunes, the lowest place in the scale of harsh terms now belongs to the Western instead of the Southern administration; but whatever the order, it is certain that they share between them the misfortune of being much more rigorously dealt with than the Provinces in the North and East. So far as this Presidency is concerned, the policy pursued by the Government of India is not due to any need for visiting upon us the sin of commission—past extravagence, or the sin of ommission—neglect to develope revenue. In his masterly review of the finances of the Presidency, Mr. James showed that economy had always been carefully observed; that increased Provincial expenditure was all through traceable to a policy of steady progress in material and moral directions; and that enhanced receipts under various administrative heads (from which the Government of India chiefly benefits) were due to departmental reorganisations and changes of system introduced by men like Sir Charles Pritchard.

The real cause of our illtreatment seems to be that in order to obviate the risk of anything so terrible in their view as financial assistance from England, and to present an apparently favourable balance sheet after the calamities of 1896-97, the Government of India have "squeezed" the local administrations, and that there has been an extra turn of the wheel in the case of victims who are too far off for their cries to be very distinctly heard. Such is the undignified position to which not the unavoidable expenditure on famine or plague, but the cost of the forward policy has driven the Imperial Government. Mr. James expressed the hope that even now the authorities at Simla would recognise the manner in which this Presidency has cultivated its revenues in the past and thereby assisted the Imperial exchequer, and will see their way of helping Bombay out of its present dilemma more generously than the Budget figures seem to warrant. Lord Sandhurst uttered a similar hope in another way, when he said that he believed the Government of India would recognise more fully than hitherto the Imperial character of the plague expenditure. As Mr. Mehta pointed out, one of the principles on which the Provincial Contracts are professedly based is that the local Governments are entitled in times of extraordinary calamity, not only to have the exceptional expenditure occasioned thereby borne by the Supreme Government, but also to have a working margin left to them. It may be that in departing from the rule, the Government of India are as Mr. James hinted "simply holding their hand to see how matters turn out, and how much money we can collect." Whether this is so or not, the financial stability of the higher authority is bound up in that of the lower, and although the Budget was described as a "bankruptcy one," we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the Presidency cannot become actually insolvent, so long as there are Imperial revenues to draw from. But it can be, and is, crippled in its administration by the grudging manner in which the funds necessary to save it from such insolvency are being doled out to it. Educational and material progress are practically impossible under existing conditions; and this is not by any means the first occasion that the same kind of thing has happened. The time has certainly come for a reconsideration of the Provincial contract system. Mr. Curzon would confer a great service on the country if he gave the subject special attention during his coming Viceregal term.

LIKE the medieval dungeon that pressed in upon the unhappy prisoner day by day until the moment came which crushed him finally and became his coffin, the Sirdar Kitchener is moving upon the Khalifa with his irresistible forces and at the calculated hour will bury him in Omdurman, or send him a ruined adventurer out into the desert, to repent the dissipation and tyranny of the wasted years of his reign over the Eastern Soudan. By the middle of September the Empire built up by the religious fervour and state-craft of the Mahdi—an African Bismarck who knew how to appeal to the patriotism of the desert—will have ceased to exist, having fallen to decay by the incompetence of his brutal and sensual successor. The reconstituted Egyptian army, flushed with many successes, commanded by British Officers, and supported by British regiments, will have no difficulty in disposing of the Dervishes, badly armed and worse led, and demoralised by a series of defeats. The Khalifa can have no illusion as to the issue of the struggle, or he would not have welcomed in open assembly deputations from Kordofan, inviting him in case of defeat to transfer his capital from Omdurman to El Obeid, the seat of the Mahdi's power before he marched on Khartoum, on General Gordon refusing to make that city over to him. Abdulla thanked the deputations and promised to give their suggestion full consideration if ... defeated. He admitted indeed that the success of the "Turk" and the Infidel in Dongola at Kassala, and on the Atbara made him trust that God might have turned away His face to punish some transgression, but that misgiving had been dispelled when True Believers came all the way from Kordofan to declare their desire to die for the Faith, and to give him and his people a refuge if further misfortunes awaited them. He turned the opportunity to account by requesting that camels and provisions should be sent for the assistance and support of the large army assembling near Omdurman. The incapacity of Abdulla is demonstrated by the helpless way in which he waits for the Sirdar to bring up supplies and then attack at the time and place most convenient to himself.

It is singular, and very significant, that a deputation said to consist of four hundred persons, fairly representing the people of Kordofan and the citizens of El Obeid, travelled about the same time to the Atbara to beseech the Sirdar to lead his army to their country, and deliver them from the oppression the Khalifa and his partisans. They appeared to be sincere in their promises of support and loyalty. But it is no part of the immediate plan of operations to undertake the deliverance of Kordofan, where Hicks Pasha's unfortunate army perished in the sands. No doubt the answer given to the prayer for succour and deliverance was conditioned by the necessity of avoiding doubtful enterprises, beyond the scope of the present undertaking. What will happen when the dervishes are driven from Omdurman, and a military post established on the opposite bank of the river, on the site of Khartoum, it is difficult to forecast. Probably the Khalifa with the remnant of his army will retire to El-Obeid. But there is a danger that some considerable number of dervishes will make their way south on the track once taken by Emin Pasha's army. Apprehensions are entertained in Uganda and the adjacent territories that the dervishes may join the Mahomedans and the Soudanese now in revolt, and sweep the whole region. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. When these prophecies seems likely to be fulfilled it will be time to consider what is to be done to put matters right in Uganda. The troubles in that country have arisen from the infliction of a fine of forty or fifty pounds on the ex-King for breaking the customs regulations, and removing him from the throne when he contumaciously refused to pay it. The crowning insult was the installation of his infant son as King in his place, and appointing two Christian Chiefs as his guardians. The King fled into German territory and became a Mohamedan—his third change of faith,—and raised an army on the frontier to recover his Kingdom. He has kept the field, or rather the cane-breaks and jungles, ever since, and made the situation decidedly mixed. The advent of a contingent of dervishes there would still further complicate Ugandan politics.

NEWS by the China mail throws some light on Reuters' telegram to-day, which tells us of the ugly aspect which affairs at Manila have assumed. General Merritt, immediately on his arrival, wired to Washington that the position with Aguinaldo and the insurgents had taken was similar to that of Garcia and the Cubans in the case of Santiago, upon the question of their right to enter and take possession of Manila. The Filipinos, however, are much more formidable than the Cubans, as they are more numerous and better armed. They are moreover, arrogant on account of their numerous successes over the Spanish troops. General Merritt stated that he would do his utmost to protect citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though the work, he feared, would be delicate and difficult from the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. According to a special correspondent at Cavite, the Filipinos established a so-called Revolutionary Government, acknowledging Aguinaldo as President and giving him almost absolute, regal powers. One of his proclamations, issued at the beginning of the month, indicated the one predominant idea that Aguinaldo and his party anticipate the immediate and ultimate possession of absolute control in those islands. But they have been reminded that the American troops were sent to the Philippine islands to conquer the Spanish troops and not necessarily free them from the Spanish yoke. The invasion of the Philippines was a mere incident of the war for the liberation of Cuba; but having defeated the Spanish fleet there, and Manila having surrendered it is for them and not for Aguinaldo to consider what shall be the future of the Philippines. Aguinaldo and his immediate retinue are said to be well-educated, level-headed, capable men, with no self-seeking aims, and to be solely imbued by a desire for the betterment of their fellow-men and the creation of a Government on modern principles. But the people of the islands are not so intelligent as their leaders, nor are they loyal to them. The islanders are not a homogeneous people, and as we are reminded by the Cavite correspondent, they do not know each other, and have but limited means of communication. They do not speak the same language, have not the same religious beliefs, follow different customs, have different habits, and little or no idea of self-government. They are endeavouring to force their leaders' hands, and their desertion and attempt to enter the city is but an indication of their short-sightedness and impatience. They have been advised that a few years of American protection and the development of their country by foreign capital are necessary to its well-being and an indispensible preliminary to self-government. But they will have none of it, and having, for the time at all events, thrown off the Spanish yoke, they would be free at all costs.

AN analysis of plague cases in Calcutta has just been completed and published by Mr. Nalin Bihari Sircar, Commissioner for No. 4 Ward. Mr. Nalin shows that up to the 13th instant, the actual total of indisputable plague cases in Calcutta was 210. The most striking fact in regard to the present outbreak of plague in Calcutta, he observes, is that although the disease has been in their midst for 18 weeks, the total number of attacks has been only 210; while in Bombay, Karachi and Poona, during the same period of 18 weeks from the detection of the first case, the numbers were 4,123, 3,456 and 2,224 respectively. It may be argued, he admits, that the period of 18 weeks in Calcutta (April to August) comprised the summer season, which is said to be unfavourable for the growth and spread of plague; while in the three towns in the Bombay Presidency, Bombay, Karachi and Poona, the same period comprised almost entirely the winter months, when plague is believed to break out generally with great virulence. But Mr. Nalin ... well established in Bombay before the favourable months set in, and he tries to console his fellow townsmen by telling them that plague is not so bad in Calcutta as it is elsewhere, and after all they can still use the adjective "sporadic" to qualify the noun plague. So they can. But it would be better for Calcutta if people would at once realise that sporadic plague speedily becomes epidemic, and is not likely to leave them so early as they would like. Mr Nalin writes: "Should the plague in winter continue to be of the same sporadic character as it has been during the summer and the rain, it would then be time for the public of Calcutta to approach the Government for the total abolition of the plague regulations or such modifications thereof as might be deemed necessary and expedient." But they will be very unwise if they do. Calcutta has not yet realised the serious nature of the attack. The other day when there happened to be no new cases reported, a contemporary broke forth form into jubilance, and after congratulating its readers, thinking it best to restrain its joy to some small degree, added solemnly: "But we must not whistle till we are out of the wood" "Out of the wood," quotha! We are not out of the wood yet in Bombay, though we have been over two years trying to find the open fields again. In Calcutta they are just on the verge of a tiny plantation. The wood lies beyond. And if they can whistle in three years' time from now they, will have reason to be thankful. Meantime, however, Mr. Nalin reminds Calcutta that it had better look to its "bustees." Having hidden its head in the sandhill it calls "sporadic" it considers itself safe. May it prove so!

WE understand it has been decided, in connection with exchange compensation allowance, to regard the European Civil Upper Subordinates in the Public Works Department as constituting an establishment in which the European element is indispensable, and all Europeans not being statutory natives who are now in this establishment as having been appointed as Europeans and for the purpose of maintaining the necessary European element. This entitles them to compensation allowance.

OWING to misconnection of trains at Raichore, the Mails from Madras will not be received in Bombay to-day.

SIR ARTHUR HAVELOCK completed his Trichinopoly tour and returned to Ootacamund on Saturday.

WE regret to say that Mr. John Marshall, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is lying very seriously ill at his bungalow. Yesterday however, his condition showed some welcome signs of improvement, but this was not long maintained.

COLONEL PEACOCKE, R. E., will probably take over the appointment of Deputy Quarter Master General at Army Head-Quarters on September 1st.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant-Colonel Dacres Cunningham, R. A., died at Jutogh on Sunday. He had been ill from heart disease for several months.

MR. F. MACLEAN has assumed officiating charge of the post of Director-General of the Indian Telegraph Department, Mr. Reynolds having proceeded on privilege leave to Kashmir.

IT is now regarded as a certainty that there will be no renewal of the fighting in Bajour, which will be pleasant news for the Government of India, considering that the Chitral road might have been threatened had the Nawab of Dir been worsted in any conflict with the Khan of Nawagai.

THE Government of India, it is understood, have now obtained full and complete details regarding the comparative carrying capacity, cost, etc., of the 2-feet and 2-feet 6 inch gauge lines of railway likely to be required on the North-West Frontier. Their decision on this important question of gauge will be awaited with interest.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th July 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 236,553 maunds with an increase of Rs. 8,001 in the earnings.

IT has been stated that the men of the 1st Baluchis engaged under Captain Southey at Mruli in the end of April were Afridis and Orakzais. This, the Lahore paper understands, is not the case. Captain Southey had ninety-three men with him, of whom only six were Afridis. The rest were men of the Baluchi and Brahui companies.

A LONG resolution on the survey operations for the past year appears in the *Gazette of India*. 104,000 square miles were surveyed against 63,000 in the previous year, owing to the large amount of reconnaissance completed in Upper Burma. Government acknowledges General Strahan's efficient management of the department.

IT has been decided to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act in the direction of giving wider powers to Inspectors. At present the ruling of the Bombay Court practically nullifies the powers which it was intended Inspectors should possess with regard to periodically visiting large stables and serais.

THREE more lectures are likely to be given at the United Service Institute here this season, viz., Major Keene, R.A., on the Third Burma War; Colonel Sinclair, R. E., on the Sikh Wars; and Colonel Rundall on the campaign of Stonewall Jackson, the American General.

COLONEL SARDAR MAHOMED ISMAIL KHAN, His Highness the Amir of Kabul's representative at Simla, had his first interview with His Excellency the Viceroy last Thursday, when he was formally introduced by the Private Secretary. The Sardar brought presents from the Amir in the shape of a pair of Turkoman horses, six Kabuli pattoos (rugs), and 12 pieces of Bokhara cloth (barruk), and kaghma (camel's hair cloth). As the interview was purely formal, no important business was discussed.

AT the trial of the black-mailing case, yesterday, Mr. Jijibhoy Petit, the complainant in the case, and some of the witnesses for the prosecution were tendered for cross-examination by counsel representing the accused, but it was declined. Mr. Jinnah, counsel for A. Williams, applied for his discharge under section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on the ground that a *prima facie* case had been made out against him. The magistrate declined to receive the application at this stage of the proceedings. Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer was then cross-examined by Durant.

WRITES the *Englishman*: "It will be news—unwelcome news—to those contemplating an early run home, that from the 1st of September all homeward-bound passengers will have to be examined at the Ballard Pier at Bombay before going on board. This is in accordance with the requirements of the Venice Convention, though why it should be enforced at this particular juncture, when plague is declining instead of when it was at its worst passes comprehension." To which we would add: True; it is declining over here, but the examinations at Ballard Pier will be aimed at Calcutta refugees.

Two native deputy inspectors of vaccination and the wife and son-in-law of one of them have been arrested in Madras on a charge of cheating the Oriental Life Insurance Company in respect of Rs. 15,000, for which they are alleged to have successfully conspired to effect an insurance on the life of an old man and to get the amount assigned to themselves. The old man died shortly after the insurance, and the money was drawn by the assignees. The fraud probably would not have come to light but for one of the heirs of the deceased failing to get a share of the spoil and giving information to the company. Some extraordinary revelations ... when the case comes on for hearing.

IN the case of the Malakand, Mohmand, and Buner Field Forces, the cash paid into the treasure chests exceeded five lakhs, while during the Tirah Expedition the amount exceeded eighteen lakhs. In all, therefore, upwards of 28 lakhs of rupees were thus dealt with, and the saving to the State must have been considerable. We are glad to notice, by the way, that the sale of newspapers at field post offices was specially authorised, and that the experiment was a success.

FRIDAY'S Calcutta tea sale was the heaviest held this season. Some 27,000 packages were on offer, of which about 25,500 passed the hammer; the balance being mostly those the registered valuations of which had not been quite reached. The sale was not concluded until late in the evening, but the bidding continued brisk to the end. Prices for medium grades were rather easier, but Pekoe Souchongs were in very strong demand at firmer rates. Thirty pounds of flowery Pekoe from the National Company fetched Rs 4 per lb. There was very keen competition for the few fine Assams and Darjeelings on offer. Buyers for the Bombay and other outside markets were active, and created competition for many of the Sylhet Pekoes on offer, which were thus diverted from London at over the home market value.

JUDGING from advices which several Calcutta firms have received from home, says the Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, there is a feeling abroad that the deliberations of the Currency Committee may yet result in a compromise, with a lower value fixed on the rupee than 1s. 4d. It is said that the political side of the question has profoundly impressed not only the Committee but also several members of the British Government. With interest so high in the Presidency towns and money almost unobtainable at times on any terms, the condition of the ryot in the interior, most of whom are in the hands of the money-lenders, has been pitiable, and, it is considered, constitutes a grave menace to the State. I am told that Lord George Hamilton is particularly desirous that something should be done to prevent, or at any rate to lessen, stringency in the money market during the coming spring. But with Parliament prorogued, it is difficult to see how any effective measures can be taken before the beginning of the year at any rate.

I UNDERSTAND, says a Calcutta correspondent, that the agents for the Central Station Syndicate have received telegraphic advice that fresh proposals regarding this in many ways desirable scheme are on their way out from England. These new proposals, it is hoped, will largely overcome the objections that have been raised to the undertaking, and I believe that the Government of India are still prepared to give the matter due consideration. A great objection to the original proposals was lest the piers of the proposed bridge should divert the course of the Hooghly. Sir Bradford Leslie sweeps this objection away by proposing to build a bridge with only one span, with a hydraulic arrangement in the centre to allow of ships to pass through. There is no time to lose if anything is to be done now with the new proposals, as both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways are going on making their own arrangements regarding the new station at Howrah and the wagon ferry at Shalimar.

THE French manœuvres do not this year include any very ambitious strategical scheme, but are composed of a number of useful exercises, being, in a general way, merely an extension of the habitual work of the squadrons. One incident was the blockade of a force in Douarnenez Bay, the blockaders representing four battleships and a cruiser. The boats of the mobile defence were to divert the attention of the enemy while a ship passed out, breaking the blockade. The Surcouf was the cruiser selected, and she slipped through attended by the torpedo boats, without being detected, although she passed near the dupuy de Lome. It was a dark, still night. Another episode was an operation such as might well be attempted in actual war. One division of the northern squadron supposed to be coming from Toulon was to effect a junction at night with the other approaching from Cherbourg, the determined course being upon a line starting from twenty miles wide of Cape Villana and ending at the Chausée de Sein. Owing to the currents rendering the course uncertain the area explored by the cruisers was a hundred miles long and thirty wide. The operation was successful, and the whole squadron returned to Quiberon to enter upon revolver and rifle practice for the men, diving operations, target practice, &c.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Owing to representations being made by Great Britain that the fortifications recently erected on the heights in the vicinity of Gibraltar, are not consonant with existing friendly relations between Great Britain and Spain, the latter country has withdrawn her batteries and troops.

THE POSITION AT MANILA.

The position at Manila has assumed an ugly aspect.

Several hundred insurgents have deserted, and are trying to enter the city.

General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, holds the waterworks and has cut off the supply to the city which is now in great need of water. General Anderson has sent to Cavite to open negociations with Aguinaldo.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA RECALLED.

AUG. 23.

Thirteen hundred more troops left San Francisco yesterday for Manila, but a fast steamer was subsequently despatched to recall them.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

AUG. 22.

The steamer Pectan has been sunk in the Mediterranean after being in collision with the French steamer Druentia.

The crew of the Pectan were safely landed at Algiers.

The steamer Ranza, 5,000 tons, laden with coals for Aden, collided with a Dundee steamer, the Gloaming, off the Goodwins, and had to be beached.

AMERICAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

There are indications that President McKinley favours the retention of the Island of Luzon only, but nothing definite has yet been settled regarding the future of the Philippines.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

A conference of British, American and Canadian Commissioners is to meet to-day at Quebec, to discus and settle outstanding questions between America and Canada.

The British and American Press alike emphasise the far-reaching importance of this conference.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

A large increase to the American Navy is contemplated.

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

The army under the command of the Sirdar has advanced to within 55 miles of Omdurman.

The country was found to be fertile but devastated, the streets in Metammeh being blocked with skeletons of corpses.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

The American flag was hoisted with great ceremony at Hawaii on 12th instant.

TROOPS FOR RHODESIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 23.

The Government of India have sanctioned the despatch of a native force, consisting of forty men with two British officers and one Hospital Assistant for service in Northern Rhodesia.

RELIEFS FOR BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

The force which is to be despatched to Mombassa next month, to relieve the forty men lent to the British East African Protectorate in 1895, comprises 200 Punjabi Mahommedan volunteers from the native army, with the usual proportion of native and non-commissioned officers and two British officers, one a junior captain, and the other a senior lieutenant. The men will be required to serve in British East Africa for two years, with liability to extension at the option of East African authorities to three years.

DEPARTURE OF MESSRS. HEWETT AND JACOB.

Mr. Hewett, Home Secretary, and Mr. Jacob, Finance Secretary, will both be passengers for home by the next mail steamer from Bombay. Mr. Fraser arrives from home by the next mail and officiates for Mr. Hewett, while Mr. Risley, who acts for Mr. Jacob, has already arrived and taken charge.

THE NEW 15-POUNDER CORDITE GUN.

The *Pioneer* is mistaken in its statement that thirty-seven batteries will be equipped with new cordite firing 15-pounder gun by 31st March next. The fact is that seventeen field batteries only will be so armed by the date mentioned, besides five horse batteries, which however will be armed not with 15-pounders but with 12-pounders as before only, and arranged to fire cordite instead powder. The full number of batteries concerned being forty-two field and eleven horse. This leaves thirty-one still to be dealt with, and there is no hope of their re-armament being completed before 31st March 1900.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

POONA, AUG. 23.

There were 83 cases and 72 deaths in the town of Hubli; total up to date 1,947 cases and 1,634 deaths. There was one imported case in Poona suburban limits from Thana, and 4 cases 8 deaths in Bhor State yesterday.

CRICKET.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY HINDUS.

The annual cricket match between Poona Gymkhana *vs.* Bombay Hindus commenced to-day. The Gymkhana won the toss and went in first and made 121 runs. The fielding of the Hindus was on the whole good. Chonker showed most consistent bowling, his analysis of seven wickets at little more than seven runs apiece is a most creditable piece of performance. The following are the scores.

POONA GYMKHANA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr Dwyer, not out	9	c Shingaoker, b Patker	0
Mr Napier, b Chonker	22	not out	3
Mr Bradford, c Bhandare, b Chonker	9	not out	4
Capt Greig, c Jaiker, b Sirdesai	45	to bat.	
Mr Sprot, l-b-w, c Chonker	2		
Mr Bond, b Chonker	18		
Mr McCausland, b Chonker	0		
Major Beresford, b Chonker	1		
Mr Fagan, c Chonker, b Banda	1		
Mr Deas, c Jaiker, b Chonker	0		
Mr Sergeant, c Banda, b Sirdesai	4		
Extras	10	Extras	3
Total	121	Total	10

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonker	102	50	6	7
Jatker	40	21	3	0
Fanda	25	16	1	1
Sirdesai	35	24	1	2

BOMBAY HINDUS.

FIRST INNINGS.	
Masurkar, c and b Deas	13
Patkar, c Sprott, b Deas	3
Banda, c Sprott, b Greig	13
Banda, b Deas	0
Chonker, b Greig	9
Mehta, b Greig	2
Shingaokar, b Deas	9
Agaskar, c Sprat, b Greig	13
Mamoo, c Bond, b Deas	0
Jayakir, c Sargent, b Greig	9
Sirdesai, not out	3
Total	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Greig	93	33	6	5
Deas	95	34	5	5
Nepier	15	5	1	0
McCausland	10	2	1	0

The match resumed tomorrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

MR. E. T. HOOLEY attended again at the London Bankruptcy Court on Monday for his public examination. At the outset disclaimers were made on behalf of a number of directors and others who were alleged by the debtor to have required and received large sums of money for "going on the front page" of the prospectuses of Mr. Hooley's companies. The debtor directed a portion of his further evidence to the disclaimers, and made some fresh allegations. With regard to the Earl of Winchilsea, he produced a cheque which had been cashed, and which, he contended, proved his statements. He also said he was informed that his Lordship was ill, and did not authorise the disclaimer which had been made in his name. With regard to another member of the peerage, the debtor alleged that he had been offered £1,000 by a person whom he did not know, but who declared he had the money with him in gold, if he would withdraw his statement as to payments to his Lordship. He refused the offer, he said, and threatened to assault the man. Later in the day counsel emphatically repudiated this story. Lord Albemarle caused an announcement to be made that he would return the £9,000 which he received from Mr. Hooley either to the debtor's estate or to the Dunlop Company, although he did not understand that it was paid to him for the purpose of inducing him to become a director. Several other names were brought forward by the debtor, by way of explaining his extraordinary disbursements, and he related, among other things, his connection with Trafford Park, which, he said, had entailed a considerable loss upon him.

"At the proper time I will prove all I have said": this is said to be the latest declaration by Mr. Hooley. The "Chronicle" has run to earth the cabman at Cambridge whose cab figured in Mr. Hooley's sensational story of an alleged attempt to bribe him with £1,000. But the Jehu's story amounts to very little—simply that he did take a young man towards Papworth, and that the cab was stopped when two gentlemen appeared on the road. The "fare" carried a bag, but not a parcel. The driver heard nothing unpleasant. The "Daily Mail" has attained to the summit of American journalism: a reporter representing it has succeeded in interviewing Mr. Hooley in his night shirt! After an adventurous journey to the wilds of Huntingdon the "Mail" representative found himself at Papworth Hall, where Mr. Hooley is still living as the country squire. However, ten o'clock at Papworth is two in the morning in London. The village and the lodge-keeper's house were in darkness, but there was a light above the hall door: "I rang the bell, and the butler came. Was Mr. Hooley at home? He was at home, but the butler feared he had gone to bed. However, he would inquire. At that moment a window opened, and Mr. Hooley's head and a few inches of night-shirt appeared. He wanted to know, who was calling at that unearthly hour. I explained my mission, and Mr. Hooley said it was a very funny time to call. It was. I admitted it, with apologies, spoke of my disastrous experiment, and said I would call in the morning." So the interview had to wait. But even the next day Mr. Hooley was shy, and not more than a sight of him playing the squire with "gaiters, cap, spud, and the rest of it" was to be had. However, a list of questions on note-paper fetched the reply that at the proper time he would prove all that he had said.

Mr. Percy Braby, in the "Standard," calls attention to the powers of the Official Receiver in the matter of hearing those persons anxious to answer Mr. Hooley's statements. He cites Sec. 27 (Sub-sex. 1) of the Bankruptcy Act of 1883: "The Court may, on the application of the Official Receiver or Trustee, summon before it the debtor or his wife, or any person known or suspected to have in his possession any of the estate or effects belonging to the debtor, or supposed to be indebted to the debtor, or any person whom the Court may deem capable of giving information respecting the debtor, his dealings, or property, and the Court may require any such person to produce any documents in his custody or power relating to the debtor, his dealings, or property;" and he adds, "Perfect machinery is provided by this very comprehensive section for ascertaining what you conclude by saying is wanted, viz., 'definite facts and exact dates . . . established on sworn evidence, and tested by cross-examination. Should the Official Receiver or Trustee object that the probable gain (if any) to the estate is not likely to justify the expense of such a sitting for examination of the persons affected, then the latter persons could come forward and guarantee the cost so as to obtain an opportunity of vindicating their characters on oath." The London correspondent of "Manchester Guardian" notes that great curiosity exists to the probable action of the House of Lords: "if these charges are in any way established they surely raise a question affecting the privileges of the House, and one which an assembly jealous of its own honour is bound to take into consideration. Unless I am misinformed, certain leading peers who are jealous of the honour of their order have been referring in private conversation to this matter in a tone which appears to indicate that they will do their best to ensure further inquiry, whatever may be the up shot of the bankruptcy proceedings."

Although the Cotton market during the past month has not been free from anxieties both in respect of the comparatively restricted volume of the workable demand and the diminishing margins which producers have had to be content with, there have nevertheless been some encouraging features as compared with the two previous months. Amongst these is the revival of demand for Calcutta after nearly ten weeks of almost absolute stagnation, due to the plague scare and the exodus from that city. It is now apparent that the scare was not caused by the severity of the plague, but by caste prejudices against the Government's sanitary measures. The fears of the natives have fortunately been largely dissipated, and the market has assumed a more normal appearance. So far the news of the monsoon is excellent, the rains being copious. Buyers in this market, however, influenced by the brilliant prospects for the American cotton crop and the possibility of a decline in values, have appeared unwilling to give out orders of magnitude for yarns or cloth except on their own terms; and producers, on the other hand, have frequently deemed it advisable to secure such orders as they could obtain at trifling concessions from quotations. The progress of the cotton crop is watched with keen interest both here and abroad, and though stocks of goods on hand and supplies yet to go forward seem large enough, when supplemented by small sorting-up purchases, buyers appear to be merely waiting for a fovourable opportunity to operate more extensively than they have done for some time past.

With regard to the movement on both sides of the Atlantic in favour of uniformity in the size of American bales of raw cotton it is now reported that at a recent meeting of the Charleston Cotton Exchange the following statement was unanimously adopted and ordered to be sent to the planters and ginners of South Carolina:—"For several years serious complaints have been made by the cotton merchants and spinners of this country and of Europe as to the baling of American cotton. The complaints are both as to the poor bagging used and as to the irregularity of the size of the bales. It has been ascertained by practical experiments that a package 54 inches long by 24 inches wide can be compressed to greater advantage, for in this shape the compresses can bring to bear a greater pressure to the square inch. The greater the irregularity in size the greater the difficulty in applying pressure. Bales of uniform size can be handled both by the railroads and steamships to better advantage, and therefore at less cost to the producer. It is claimed that if the cotton of this country is packed in uniform bales there would result a saving of 70 to 95 cents per bale in transportation from the farms to the mills in Europe and a considerable amount in transportation to the mills of this country. It is a well-known fact that the cost of transportation and all other charges come out of the article marketed, therefore we need not call your attention to the advantages that must accrue to the producer by packing such article so as to reduce the cost of handling to a minimum. We have been forced to the conclusion that the demands as to the standard size of bales and good bagging will have to be complied with sooner or later. In Texas and in other cotton States bales during the coming season will be of standard size, and an effort may be made to require a reduction of 50 to 70 cents on each bale not of the standard size on the plea of increased cost of handling. A strong protest is made against the use of gunny bags, sugar sacks, and second-hand bagging, for such coverings do not sufficiently protect the cotton nor do they admit of good branding. New two-pound bagging should be used. To make the standard bale 54 inches by 24 inches will require only the changing of press boxes, and this change, we are informed, can be made at a cost of about 5 dol. to 8 dol. a box. We earnestly recommend to the consideration of the farmers and ginners the necessity for the proposed changes."

A newly issued report shows that the cuttings and embankments of the Uganda Railway had up to March of this year been carried as far as the 139th mile, and a schedule of expenditure up to the same date showed that the cost had been £1,005,390. It is estimated that the length of the railway, when completed, will be 637 miles (800 would probably be nearer the mark), and the cost when a deluded House of Commons voted the money a couple of years ago was set down at £3,000,000. A simple proportion sum will show that at the present rate of expenditure the cost will be nearer five millions than four, and it will be an agreeable surprise if it is not in the end more than double the estimate of 1896. A considerable proportion of the initial expenditure will of course be available over the whole line, but against this has to be set the fact that, as last year's survey showed, the worst part of the country has yet to be traversed. More utterly useless expenditure it is impossible to imagine. This railway passes through country totally unfit for settlement, and the traffic on the line will probably never suffice to pay expenses. In other words, it is a purely military railway, and these millions are being sunk in an African desert simply that we may strengthen our hold on those possessions of ours on the Victoria Nyanza, in the heart of Africa, the staple product of which up to now has been devastating mutinies and religious feuds.

In their annual tea circular just issued Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, include a diagram to illustrate the injurious effect of the rise in the gold exchange of the rupee during the past two years on the tea industry of India and Ceylon. They describe this rise as "a differential tax on British-grown tea." They also include an ingenious diagram showing graphically the increase in the Indian and Ceylon production, the expansion of the consumption in this country, and the gradual extension of demand for markets outside Great Britain. The diagram relating to the exchange question shows the average sterling value of the rupee in each year of the period 1886 to 1897 inclusive, the average sterling price of British-grown tea in London in each year of the same period, and the equivalent of those prices in rupees at the various rates of exchange, after allowing for cost of carriage, London warehouse expenses, and other charges paid in sterling. It is pointed out that tea is produced on a silver—or rupee—currency basis, and is paid for in gold currency. Hence, deducting the charges, a very large percentage of the gold selling price has to be converted into rupees in order to pay the producing cost. The higher the gold exchange the fewer rupees will that percentage of the gold selling price represent, and therefore the fewer rupees will the producer receive with which to meet his costs of production. The chart shows a persistent fall in the London gold prices of Indian and Ceylon teas, which, however, for a few years previous to 1896 was counterbalanced by the fall of exchange, or, in other words, by the increase in the number of rupees into which the sovereign could be converted for the payment of the costs of production.

Notwithstanding a fall of nearly 20 per cent. in the gold price of the tea, the Indian producer received an increased number of rupees for his produce; whereas since 1895 the planter has not only had to face lower gold prices in London, but a decrease in the number of rupees represented by each sovereign of that gold price. With a fall in the London price of 6 per cent., there has been a fall in the remitting power of that price approaching 20 per cent. The effect in regard to competition with tea-producing countries on a free silver basis is explained in the following passage:—"Practically, India at the present time, when the rupee is but a little under 1s. 4d. of our money, gets only about 15 rupees for the sovereign for which she sells a commodity, whersas a piece of silver, if current in China, of exactly the same weight and fineness as the Indian rupee would be worth only 10 1-2d. Consequently the sovereign obtained, let us say, for China tea exchange for 22 6-7 silver pieces exactly equivalent to the rupee in weight and fineness. The difference between 15 and 22 6-7 is about 50 per cent. In other words, the gold which the Chinese trader obtains in Europe by the sale of his goods returns in silver currency about 50 per cent. in excess of what does in India and Ceylon."

Notwithstanding that during the past week some £130,000 net were received at the Bank, the stock of gold and bullion has decreased by £804,000. There is a decrease also in the reserve of £1,294,265, the total being £22,872,295, and the ratio of liabilities to reserve is 44 1-2 per cent., as compared with 50 per cent. last year. The note circulation is responsible for the reduction of the reserve to the amount of £490,320. The market has reduced its indebtedness by £759,135. There is still a considerable demand for gold in the open market, Russia and Japan being the chief movers. The rumour of a coming Japanese loan is being revived, but there is hardly to be any issue made some months yet to come. The American exchange has come over somewhat better, and were it not for the facts set out above in connection with the Bank return rates would ease off somewhat, the decrease in the reserve, however, keeps them firm. Three months' paper is unaltered. Day to day money is abundant, but the rate is the same. The Silver Market continues dull, and the demand for Mexican dollars has completely died out.

The Great Western dividend was a heavy blow for the railway market. As far back as May 19 we wrote with reference to this line:—"Unless there be a speedy termination of the strike, Great Wertern shareholders must suffer in the matter of decreased dividend. The decrease in traffic points to no other conclusion, and were hostilities even now stopped we will find a serious inroad made into this company's finances." Even the most pessimistic never expected to find a reduction in their income of upwards of 50 per cent. It is a serious loss, and one will naturally be anxious to see what can be the justification for such a drastic course. The decrease in traffic amount to £80,000. In capital charges there is an advance of £20,000 and £8,000 more is carried forward. The amount brought into the account is £12,000 less, making in all £120,000. But, as compared with last year, the reduction for the six months of 2 1-2 per cent. means a sum of £305,000. We have accounted for £120,000, and we still have a deficiency of £185,000. Where this has gone is the interesting point. If it has been caused entirely by the coal strike, then the line has been struck with a vengeance.

It is the opinion of well-informed persons that we are on the eve of a rise in prices in Americans. So far as can be seen at present the indications are in favour of a slow, steady, upward move, rather than any violent "boom." The crop reports all show an excellent state of affairs. Of course a good deal depends upon the Commission which is at present sitting at Chicago with reference to the rate war. It is generally admitted that the effect of that decision will be to restore rates all round, or produce a general war of rates. There can be no medium course. Pacific stocks, involved so much as they are in this decision, must be carefully watched, but stocks such as Eries and Ontarios cannot be affected, and they are likely, in conjunction with Louisvilles. New York Centrals, Milwankees, and other better class stocks, to take the lead in any upward move which may take place. The crops report from Texas is a very excellent one, and Missouries must benefit by this. But we repeat that the conclusion of the Chicago negotiations is the key to the situation.

WE have already drawn attention to the great convenience, says the Allahabad paper, which the money-order system afforded to the troops in the field during the frontier operations. When expeditions are in full swing the disbursements in the shape of pay to soldiers and followers and cash to contractors mount up to a big sum, and unless there was some easy means of remittance the Government would have to be repeatedly replenishing its field treasure chests. But money-orders can be got on the spot, and the effect of this arrangement is to minimise the despatch of rupees from Indian treasuries after a force has once been started with a good sum in hand.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR RURAL POLICE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The great crisis through which our Government passed during the eventful days of the mutiny caused a revision and a reorganisation of our departments, and in none more so than in the police. It was found that when the mutiny broke out the police, one and all, in the North-Western Provinces deserted their posts, and many, at the cry of the badshahat, joined our mutinous soldiers in the plunder of the treasuries, and did their best to bring about a general rebellion; but in this they were disappointed, as the opportunity was taken by the old zamindars who had been ousted from their villages for arrears of revenue to reinstate themselves in their old holdings and general anarchy ensued, village fighting against village over boundary disputes that had been settled by us, our old officials who had purchased lands at our enforced sales for arrears of revenue were ousted or sacrificed to the popular vengeance of the villagers concerned. Nobody that did not witness it could have believed the scenes of disorganisation that occurred; in every direction, villages were in flames and the luckless victims flying to seek shelter elsewhere. It was with a knowledge of these occurrences that the Government of India, when peace was restored determined to place the rural police on a different footing, and accordingly a military police was organised in the North-Western Provinces, as it was considered of vital importance that European officers should be associated with the district police in order that we might be more in touch with the people, and that the English personal element might be more generally known, for in many cases the villagers had never seen our faces. Colonel Cavanagh was one of the great advocates of the movement to reorganise the Police on a military basis, and this was carried out in the North-Western Provinces. I have, however, been much surprised and concerned to learn by a letter published in the *Pioneer* of the 13th of July last, signed by "D. S. P." that the military organisation has been quietly allowed to lapse or has been done away with, as "D. S. P." remarks that "until recently some districts in these provinces were held by military officers." So the conclusion we may come to is that the military police has been abolished. Further on "D. S. P." observes that, everything "has been done to discourage militarism in the police." This is rather a startling revelation for the police in the North-Western Provinces was organized on the principle of the Irish Constabulary, and was specially devised as a reserve for our native forces in case of any emergency arising, and special rules were made in order that they might be raised locally, so that they might be entirely distinct from the men of our native army. I very much fear that it is the policy of our civilian rulers, in order to make their Budget Estimates look pleasing to the eyes of the Financial Minister, to ignore our traditions and experiences, and to allow the military police to be abolished. The District Superintendents of police who have been appointed in the place of the military officers are just as good men as their predecessors, I doubt not, but why they should discourage military training for the rural police is a marvel. I believe the Bombay city police has not a commissioned officer in its ranks, but it seems to be thoroughly well drilled, and the men on an emergency might take their places in the ranks of our native army and do credit to the civil officers who have trained them, and who ought to have military commissions for their good work; but why should not the whole of the rural police in India be trained as efficiently? Mr. Whish and Sir Lepel Griffin held a meeting in London about the inefficiency of the district police, and the latter officer used some very strong language; but I cannot see how any great efficiency can be expected where European supervision has been done away with. One other point must not be forgotten—the officers of the military police formed a reserve of officers for the native forces of the Empire. "D. S. P." in his reply to my letter, candidly admits that undoubtedly more European Supervision is necessary, but that it is not "obtainable" owing to financial embarrassment; but as the civil expenses of the Government of India absorb in civil salaries and miscellaneous civil charges the sum of 21 crores and 45 lakhs of rupees, one might hope that adequate provision might be made for European military supervision of the police, especially as this enormous charge is more than one fifth of the revenues of the Indian Empire,—Yours &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major General.

Hyderabad, Deccan, Aug. 20.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARD		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	1	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	5	21
	Chuckla	2	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	6	1	
C	Market	1	0	36
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	1	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	2	
	Khara Talao	2	2	
	Kumbarwada	3	2	
D	Khetwady	0	2	5
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	24
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	1	0	
	Kamatipura	2	2	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	10
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	4
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	1*	0	
HOSPITALS.				
	Adamji Peerbhoy		1	17
	Dariasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	Maratha		2	
	Total	27	22	120
	Total plague deaths to date	31,210	26,794	
	Same date last year	3	1	132

* Found on road in B Ward.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	0

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Saturday and Sunday was respectively two and nil, while mortality on the corresponding dates last year was respectively one and nil.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculations against plague performed at different stations in Bombay between the 14th and the 20th of August 1898.

At Khosroo Lodge by the Laboratory Officers	37 Inoc.	in	17	persons.
Byculla by Dr. Tavaria	25	"	25	"
House-to-house visitation by Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel	83	"	83	"
	145	"	125	"
Inoculations during 1898, up to 13th August	21,171	"	19087	"

Among the number quoted above there were:—

	Inoculations last week.	Total this year.
Brahmins		826
Jains		132
High caste Hindoos	86	2282
Low caste	21	2183
Mussalmans	15	5391
Parsees	1	6049
Jews		128
Europeans		88
Eurasians		27
Native Christians	2	851
Other Nationalities		182
Unclassified Hindoos		573
	125	19212

THE POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECOND TIES.

THE second ties in the Junior Polo Tournament were played off on the polo ground on Monday evening, with the result that a couple of very good games were witnessed. The attendance of spectators was much the same as on Saturday last, that is to say, the pavilion and enclosure were well filled with a good gathering of the fair sex, and the boundaries further away showed a fine array of interested onlookers.

FIRST MATCH.

Royal Artillery		vs. Poona Gymkhana	
Mr Mair	1	Captain Warner	1
Mr Byron	2	" Purvis	2
Captain Campbell	3	Mr Sweny	3
Capt Hussey (back.)		Major Brown (back.)	

Umpires.—Mr. Duncan and Mr. James.

1st chukker.—On the ball being thrown in the R. A. got on and made tracks for the Gymkhana goal, where it went out. The return found the Gunners pressing their antagonists. Warner tried hard to get in but was prevented, and Campbell rushed back, Byron essaying a shot. Warner with run across the field then got well in, but missed at the critical moment. A foul claimed by Poona resulted in nothing and the chukker closed. Time—9 mins.

Score: Love all.

2nd chukker.—This was started by the Gunners The ball went out, and on being thrown in Warner secured possession and struck for goal, which was prevented by the timely interposition of Byron. The Gunners then in turn assaulted, and while Mair rode off Brown, Byron made a bid which went wide. A good struggle followed, and with some hard riding the Gymkhana then rushed the ball back and Purvis put in a long shot for a subsidiary. Time—8 mins. Score: Poona Gymkhana 1 sub to R. A. nil.

3rd chukker.—The Gymkhana were again the aggressors in this, and within a short time of the start Warner got on and shot a goal. The R. A. were soon able to get a subsidiary. Rain came down, but the game proceeded, play lodging mostly in the centre. Hence it was soon after worked down to the R. A. territory and went out. Give and take play followed, but nothing of note occurred, until Warner, securing possession a little later with a couple of neat strokes, sent in a fine goal. Time—10 mins.

Score: Poona Gymkhana 2 goals 1 sub to R. A 1 sub.

4th chukker.—Most of the time having been taken up by the last chukker, this was a short one. The Gunners tried hard to retrieve matters within the short time left them, and pressed in on their opponents' goal. The attack, however, was beaten off, and the Gymkhana in turn became the assailants. Sweny was well on when time sounded. Time—3 mins.

Score: Poona Gymkhana 2 goals 1 sub to R. A. 1 sub.

SECOND MATCH.

POONA HORSE B.		vs. K. O. YORK L. I.	
Mr Rowcroft	1	Mr Yate	1
Res. Mool Singh	2	Mr Fernyhough	2
Jam Mahomed Khan	3	Capt Bond	3
Colonel Thomas (back.)		Mr Ottley (back)	

Umpires.—Mr. Bridges and Mr. Duncan.

1st chukker.—Rowcroft broke away but was deprived. The assault was renewed by Mool Singh and went out just short of the posts. Rowcroft a little later got away in fine style but missed once more. Mool Singh, however, returned to the charge and knotched the first goal. This was followed up a minute later by a subsidiary. A couple of good runs up and down filled in the interval. The Yorks pressed vigorously, but the defence was too good. Time—7 mins. 30 secs.

Scores: Poona Horse 1 goal 1 sub to nil.

2nd chukker.—A short sharp struggle marked the opening, and Mahomed Khan then getting range of the posts sent in a subsidiary. To this the Yorks replied with a similar stroke put in by Bond. Both sides played a good pressing game, and some hard riding was witnessed. Mahomed Khan at length got away, and, attended by Rowcroft, made a good bid, but Fernyhough with a back-hander relieved the pressure. Time—7 mins.

Score: Poona Horse 1 goal 2 subs to K. O. Y. L. I. 1 sub.

3rd chukker.—An assault on the Yorkshire goal marked the opening of this chukker. A foul against the Poona Horse was claimed and allowed, but the latter were soon to the fore, and Mool Singh and Mahomed Khan leading ran the sphere back, where the latter managed to put in a long shot goal. Mool Singh was soon after able to repeat the operation at the opposite end. The Poona Horse were again the assailants when time sounded. Time—6 minutes.

Score: Poona Horse 3 goals 2 subs to Yorks 1 sub.

4th chukker.—The Yorks tried to draw away at the start; but they made the mistake of leaving some of their men unwatched, and Mahomed Khan getting the course clear with a fine run knotched a goal. Captain Bond then managed to get a subsidiary for his side, but after a short a skirmish the Poona Horse [illegible] while Rowcroft hustled Ottley. Mool Sing clipped in and scored for his side. The Yorks soon after had a chance, but failing to back up missed their opportunity. Time—9 mins. 30secs.

Score: Poona Horse 5 goals 2 subs to K. O. Y. L. I. 2 subs.

3RD MATCH.

DURHAM L. I.		vs. 1ST BO. LANCERS.	
Mr Way	1	Mr Hopwood	1
Capt. Goring Jones	2	Capt Beatty	2
Capt Luard	3	Mr Savile	3
Mr Fairfax (back.)		" Ellwood (back.)	

Umpires. Messrs. Byron and Heyland.

1st chukker.—The Durhams became aggressors first in this but the ball went out. They returned to the attack but were repulsed. A foul against the Durhams was claimed soon after. Beatty sent out but only to be interrupted by Fairfax. Another foul followed this time against the Lancers. Like the last, however, it was not turned to account. After a little skirmishing the Durhams again secured possession, and Luard, with a neat stroke, knotched a sub. An assault by the Lancers closed the chukker. Time 10 min.

Score: D. L. I. one sub. to love.

2nd chukker: Way set the ball in motion and passing to Luard the latter set the pace. Savile dispossessed him, however, before he could become dangerous, and Hopwood coming into possession rushed it north, when Fairfax slipped. On re-starting Ellwood assaulted vigorously. Fairfax interposed and sent out, and Way carried on only, however, to be deprived. Time 6 mins.

Score: D. L. I. 1 sub to Lancers' nil.

3rd chukker.—The Lancers hit out in this and Captain Goring-Jones getting on rushed it well in. The attack was beaten back, but was vigorously pressed again, and Fairfax with a good stroke succeeded in passing it through the flags. The Lancers soon after tried to equalise matters. Beatty especially strove hard, but the defence was too good, and the sphere was returned. Time—6 mins.

Score: Durham Light Infantry 1 goal 1 sub to Lancers' love.

4th chukker.—The Durhams were quickly to the front led by Way. The sphere went along at a rattling pace, but just as Way and Jones missed, Luard clipped in and sent in a splendid shot for goal. He soon followed this up, and though ends were changed he rushed it north again, and with another splendid hit scored amid applause. After the throw in some centre play succeeded, and a bit of give and take followed. Captain Goring-Jones then found an opening which he utilised to some spurpose, for he was able to add another goal to his side's record. Time—8 mins. 20 secs.

Score: Durham Light Infantry 4 goals 1 sub to Lancers' nil.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S STATISTICAL RETURNS.

Another clean sheet was presented from the Health Officer on Friday, indicating no suspected cases of plague or deaths. This makes the fourth day that no cases have been reported from the several hospitals in the city. The total number of suspected cases amount to 212 and deaths to 175. The general death-rate of the city was 30 as compared with 49 of the five previous years.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.

After four days a solitary case of suspected plague has been reported as having occurred in Sobha Bazar bustee (Lal Bagan), Sham Bazaar Street. The case was reported by Dr. Justice, the patient being a Brahman Oorya. The Health Department had the house disinfected, and the matting and some clothing burnt. The total number of suspected cases now amount to 213 and deaths to 175. There are six cases under treatment at the Medical College Hospital and one at the Campbell Hospital. There are no cases at the Manicktollah Isolation Hospital. The natives believe that too much heat is generated by the earth in and around Calcutta for the plague to gain any firm hold here. They point to the ground and draw attention to heat fumes being emitted by the earth. That, they hold, is the foe which will fight the plague.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

During the week ending 29th of August, two Europeans (male) and one Hindu (male) were inoculated by Dr. Bannerman.—*Englishman* (Monday).

M. LOCKROY, who is already meditating to send the Superior Naval School once more to sea from its theoretical studies at Paris, is resolved to add a little actuality to the close of the manœuvres. He is going to Brest next week, where the squadron and a division of marine and other infantry with artillery under General Dodds will endeavour to reproduce with improvements the circumstances of Santiago. Before the end of the month the Minister will go to Cherbourg, where similar operations will be conducted, really to see how far it would be possible for a hostile force to land in the Cotentin at the back of the port, with the idea of making a complete investment of it by land and sea. M. Lockroy is also going to Lorient, and perhaps to Bizerta.

ALUMINIUM: ITS PROPERTIES AND USES

LECTURE AT THE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following lecture on "Aluminium" was delivered yesterday to the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute by Mr. H. Monie, the Principal. He said: Aluminium, although a metal, is not found in a distinctive metallic form, but it is one of the most common metals found in combination with other earthy and metallic matter. In some districts it forms from 12 to 20 per cent. of the whole, and it is in districts where this percentage is obtainable that it is now being worked by the British Aluminium Company in England, Pittsburg Reduction Company in America, Societe Electro Metallurgique Francaise Societe Industrielle d'aluminium in France, and the Aluminium Industrie Aktien Gesellschaft in Switzerland. Aluminium was first discovered exactly 70 years ago, but its use was totally neglected till many years later, and it was only with the discovery of cheaper systems of manufacture that its existence became recognised in trade. Even then, by engineers and experimenters, its uses and value commercially were thought to be within a limited area; but later on, say five or six years ago, public mechanical opinion changed, and an over-estimate of its immediate importance was formed which has not yet been verified. The directions in which aluminium was to be applied were many, but at the present moment the displacement of other metals which was anticipated has not taken place. Although this has been the case, it must not be forgotten that aluminium is a metal on the advancing tide of usefulness in arts and manufactures, and it is still too much in its infancy to prophecy the greatness of its future. The countries which are the chief producers of aluminium are England, France, Switzerland, and America. The present outturn of aluminium amounts to about 4,000 tons per annum, and the cost of producing it varies from 1-2 to 1-4d. per lb., while the market selling price of sheets is from 1-10 to 2-4d. per lb., or in India Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1-12. From these figures it will be obvious that the manufacturers of aluminium derive

LARGE PROFITS,

and the number of producing concerns is so small, and working chiefly on two patented processes, viz. Heraults and Halls, that there is no likelihood of competition forcing prices downward for some years to come. Some short time ago an amalgamation of the companies was suggested, but fortunately for consumers the proposition has not yet become an established fact. Commercial aluminium should have 98·5 per cent of purity, and any lesser percentage than this interferes with the efficient use of the metal, whether in the manufacture of hollow ware or in combination with other metals for the production of alloys.

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ALUMINIUM.

are:—(1) no taste or odour; (2) unaffected by air; (3) non-poisonous; (4) very malleable and ductile; (5) easily compressed and hardened; (6) takes a high polish; (7) improves other metals when used in cold alloy for special kinds of work; (8) insoluble in (10) nitric acid; (9) sulphuric acid does not [illegible] hydrochloric acid and alkalies dissolve sometimes, and The color of the aluminium varies upon the temperature [illegible] it has been found that this depends [illegible] The following [illegible] ture at which the metal has been [illegible] practical working ing is a series of notes shown in comparison with characteristics of aluminium castings: Aluminium, other metals:—Shrinkage [illegible] cast iron, 1-8 in.; brass, 3-16 17-64 or 1-4 of an inch per foot. in.; copper, 3-16 in. to [illegible]

MELTING POINT OF ALUMINIUM.

This question has only been satisfactorily arrived at within the last few months. Until then it was supposed to be as low as 612° C. by some "authorities," and by others as high as 1530° C. The British Aluminium Company gives the figures at 625° C., but in accordance with the latest experiments, this is [illegible] have clearly shown the melting point to be which [illegible] 660° C.

Temperatures of fusion for other metals in comparison with aluminium: Aluminium, 660° C.; brass, 1030° C.; copper, 1055° C.; iron (cast), 1200° C.; iron (wrought), 1600° C.; silver, 945° C.; steel, 1450° C.; lead, 325° C. In the manufacture of aluminium either as an alloy or in the drawing of deep hollow ware, annealing must necessarily be resorted to. For example, in the drawing of a tumbler, three or four operations may be necessary—one set of punches and dies drawing the metal down to 1-4th of its depth, a second set increasing the depth to one half, and so on. Between each drawing annealing is necessary, as the compression on the aluminium with each drawing makes the plate very hard and brittle. Annealing should be done most carefully, and in a closed muffle or furnace in which is a dark red heat, and the metal should not come into contact with flame. The cooling should be done very slowly, but if great softness is necessary, the sheet should be at once dropped in cold water, or in some other way, cooling quickly. Thin sheets require much less heat than thick sheets when they are to be annealed, and as the success of hollow ware drawing depends very largely on the process of annealing, too much importance cannot be attached to the subject. Aluminium can be had in sheets, in wire, in ingots and in fact in all forms common to most of the other metals. The sheets are arranged in order of thickness, and the division in England and India belongs to the S. W. G. basis. It is lighter than nearly all other metals, and is only about one-third the weight of steel and a little less than one-third the weight of cast iron.

Dealing with relative prices of metals, Mr. Monie said: Although the price per cwt. of aluminium is Rs. 180 and the price of nickel silver is Rs. 98, the greater lightness of the former metal will allow of the turning out of a quantity of hollow ware for Rs. 180, which would theoretically cost in nickel silver Rs. 307. The production of

BLANKS FOR HOLLOWWARE

can be done in two distinct ways. For example, if for the making of any vessel a circle 8" in diameter is required, then the sheets can be cut up into squares of 8", and from these the circles are produced in the circle cutting machine. The second system is to use a punching die for stamping the circles directly out of the sheets. The latter system is the best, as will be seen from the list of diagrams exhibited. By cutting squares from a brass or copper sheet it will be seen that 64 blanks will be obtainable, whereas by stamping the blanks direct from the same sheet 68 will be obtainable, and the scrap metal left will be in larger pieces and of more use than in the former case.

Every item of economy in metal working must be looked to, and it is therefore important that the stamping of blanks from the sheets should be done in such a manner as to yield the greatest number with the smallest amount of scrap metal left.

WASTAGE

in some metals, such as brass and copper, does not exceed 10 per cent in all, while in other metals it is much greater. In aluminium it can be put down to almost 30 per cent, although, with careful and experienced labour, this figure may be reduced to one half. In the manufacture of shallow dishes, say of 1" or 2" in depth, there should practically be no waste after the blanks have been cut, but in the drawing of deeper vessels the varying qualities in the metal, the imperfect state of the dies, the errors in annealing, all tend to produce breakages resulting in waste. Taken all round for all depths and classes of aluminium utensils, the selling price can readily be calculated by weighing the finished article, calculating the cost of metal at Rs 1-10 per lb. and multiplying by 2. For example, an article weighing 4oz. would cost 6 1-2 by 2 = Rs 13, which would be approximately the actual cost price, plus a very small margin for profit. Nickel silver goods are now being sold in the bazaar at Rs 1-8 per lb. and aluminium at from Rs 3-12 to Rs 4-8 per lb., and the margins in both cases must be satisfactory from the manufacturers point of view, providing that the demand is large and steady. For a very long time great difficulty was experienced in the soldering of aluminium. At present a soft and hard solder have been introduced for different purposes with considerable excess, but there is still room for improvement in this direction. Soldered articles are always weak at their joints, but it is to be hoped that at no distant date a solder will be obtained which will do away with complaint in this direction. It is now necessary to say a word or two on the

TENSILE STRENGTH

of aluminium compared with other metals, and as this lecture has dealt chiefly with sheet metal, the figures given will be for sheet metal: Steel 28, wrought iron 20, copper 13 1-2, brass 12, pure aluminium 8 tons per square inch. I have already said that

ALUMINIUM USED AS AN ALLOY

improves other metals, but this statement might with equal truth be reversed. Sheets of aluminium into which 6 per cent of copper has been introduced will be increased in ultimate tensile strength from 8 tons to nearly 16 tons. The question has been asked, "Can aluminium be obtained in India?" and on this point I am quite convinced that the answer is "yes." Whether its manufacture on a license from the British Company could be made profitable at the present stage of the world's demand and supply, is another matter which time prevents me from discussing. If, however, I am allowed to prophecy, my prophecy will consist in stating that in years to come India will join other countries in forming a basis of supply for this wonderful metal. Its use for all kinds of culinary utensils is beyond doubt. There is no chance of metallic poisoning arising from its application. The Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 2-4 charged every month for the tinning of our present copper cooking pots will be done away with, and on this head alone the saving will be from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 27 per annum—a saving which will soon cancel the first cost of the articles. I must now conclude this lecture; but I hope at no distant date to extend and develop it, so that I may have the satisfaction of knowing that the ground has been very fully covered. Tables of figures in the lecture were enlarged on sheets of drawing paper and suspended in front of the platform, thus rendering the details fully intelligible to all present. The samples shown were numerous, and included some of new design and usefulness. Chief amongst the exhibits were: Aluminium bells mounted on aluminium standards, aluminium gong, cooking utensils, plates, chaturies of different kinds, long and short drinking tumblers

finger bowls, trays, washing dishes for photographers, pie dishes, frying pans, bread boxes, aluminium castings, and samples of the metals in ingots, wires and sheets, and the Principal informs us that the specimens can be seen at the show room of the institute on application.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE STATUS OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

In the course of his speech on the Budget at Poona, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra said: I referred last year to the grievances, status, pay and allowances of the class of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants. I must not omit to mention on this occasion that my best thanks are due to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant for giving an assurance in reply to a question from me in December last that the question of improving the prospects and position of the Civil Assistant Surgeons is under the consideration of the Government. May I be permitted, however, to mention certain grievances of this very useful, but, I am sorry to remark, much neglected class of public servants. There is great inequality in the status and prospects of the medical graduates as compared with those in the Sister Faculties of Art, Law, and Engineering employed in the Revenue, Judicial, and Public Works Departments, which I placed before the Council last year. A Civil Assistant Surgeon commences with a pay of Rs. 100 on general duty, and with an allowance of Rs. 100 according to the old scale, and Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 under the new scale if placed in independent charge, rising after two septennial examinations to Rs. 250 to the highest grade, and with a magnificent pension of Rs. 100, whereas their compeers in the Revenue, Judicial, and Public Works Departments commence sometimes low, but rise to Rs. 800 or even Rs. 1,200. This statement is generally met by the argument that the comparatively lower scale of pay of the Civil Assistant Surgeons is compensated for by their private practice. There is a great deal of fallacy in this argument, for, in actual practice, it is very often noticed that the income from private practice in mofussil towns scarcely amounts to more than a trifle, and this trifle, again, it is not the good fortune of every member of the class to get. There may be very few exceptions who may be stationed in large cities earning a handsome sum every month by private practice. The scope for private practice in the mofussil is very limited, for people are not accustomed to pay adequately for medical advice and treatment. Then for a few years, in the early part of their service, they scarcely get a chance of staying at a place for 3 or 4 years, being placed on general duty, and if stationed at the Presidency towns are not allowed the trifling allowance which they get when in independent charge. Again the rules in force in the grant-in-aid pitather dispensaries in the mofussil regarding hosfor accopages hardly leave room for private practice, town aing to these rules well-to-do persons in a at a hospitantitled to receive advice and medicine fee, which is dispensary on payment of a nominal tially accordingimed by Government wholly or partirely at Governthe institution is maintained enfrom Government expense or by a grant-in-aid in a town take full adany of the well-to-do people it profitable to consult tage of this system, finding instead of paying for his doctor in the dispensary private practice has equal for The argument of Military Assistant Surgeons, in the case of the and their inferior education, their in spite of this pects are much better than those status and prosin the civil line. These Military Asheir namesakes whose old designation was apothecaries tant Surgeons, to the Medical College without any Unre admitted and have only to go through a course rsity test, years, at the end of which they are or three by the college authorities and granted cermined which entitle them to the rank of Assistant Surgeates After a few years they are promoted to the senis. ranks of the service, are allowed honorary ranks in the Indian Medical Service up to Surgeon-Majors, and are appointed to the permanent charge of civil stations, which privilege is denied to the Civil Assistant Surgeons, although they are men of superior training and qualifications. The latter are, no doubt, appointed temporarily to act for Civil Surgeons, but are not allowed the pay of those appointments. They are simply given an allowance of Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 according to their grade, which under the old scale they were entitled to when in independent charge of dispensaries. Thus, when an Assistant Surgeon under the old rule is deputed to act for a Civil Surgeon, he is actually as loser, because he has free quarters in the dispensary, which is generally not the case when he is transferred to act for a Civil Surgeon. It is rather strange that such a state of things should exist only in some Presidencies and not in othrs. Thus in the Madras Presidency, which is in many respects highly enlightened rather than benighted, as it is inaptly termed, the state of things is more encouraging. Some minor Civil Surgeoncies are reserved for senior Assistant Surgeons of proved merit. No such arrangement exists in this Presidency. It is a matter of surprise that up to this time after nearly half a century of the spread of medical education in this Presidency, not a single Civil Assistant Surgeon has yet been found worthy of being appointed to a permanent charge of a Civil Surgeoncy. I am sure, my Lord, at least one or two may be found deserving of this confidence, and of filling these posts with credit and distinction. I venture to name one who has very recently gained distinction in England—I mean Assistant Surgeon Byramji Hormusj Nanavati, who is teacher of Surgery in the Ahmedabad Medical School. He is a gentleman of marked abilities, and is the first native of India and the first Assistant Surgeon, at least in this Presidency, who has taken the high degree of F. R. C. S. of Edinburgh. If such men are encouraged and promoted to the rank of Civil Surgeons, it will be an incentive to other Civil Assistant Surgeons to emulate their example and to acquire high medical distinctions and attainments. Then, again, the difference in the treatment accorded to Civil and Military Assistants Surgeons while on duty on plague and famine is still more striking; whereas the Military Assistant Surgeons drawing Rs. 150 are allowed an allowance of Rs. 3 per diem when on plague and famine duty, the Civil Assistant Surgeons drawing Rs. 200 or more are allowed only Rs. 2 for similar duty. Then, again, a Civil Assistant Surgeon, while doing plague work alone, gets his salary and plague allowance, while one attached to a dispensary and doing plague work in addition is not granted any allowance. The Military Assistant Surgeons, and Military Hospital Assistants are exempted from the operation of the Arms Act, but the Civil Assistant Surgeons are denied that privilege. Before leaving the subject I would take this opportunity to allude to the grievances of a deserving and very useful class of public servants—I mean the class of Assistant Chemical Analysers to Government. I was disappointed to find no mention made of this class in the resolution of the Government of India regarding the improvement of the status of Chemical Analysers to Government. I hope Government will be pleased to consider their grievances along with those of the Civil Assistant Surgeons. They are doing very good work and deserve encouragement and improvement of their prospects.

THE ACCIDENT TO M. LEONTIEFF.

The "Journal" publishes the following interview with M. Leontieff of Abyssinian fame:—

"Mon Dieu! you see that I am not quite myself. You wish to know what accident occurred which took me from Harrar to Paris, across 400 kilometres of desert, and in 45 degrees of heat. Well! we had just concluded some excellent manœuvres at Harrar. The Camel Corps had gone past, simulating a fight; the cavalry had surpassed itself in charges and evolutions. My Singalese had taken part in this review and had astonished the Abyssinians. I had myself manœuvred one of the two machine guns which accompanied the expedition, before the Guerasmacht. The operations over, the Guerasmacht was walking just in front of me. We were going to my tent to rest, and as I passed three or four yards in front of the gun, an Abyssinian officer (Bridgiron), belonging to the gun detachment, placed his hand on the button, forgetting that a cartridge was still in the barrel, in order to permit the rapid reloading of the weapon. It exploded; the bullet struck me a little below the hip, penetrated first a metal match-box in my pocket, then my thigh, passed out and then pierced my right thigh. Three of the four wounds thus made are not yet healed. Doctor Poirier, who is attending me, is going to use the 'X'-rays to see if any fragments of the match-box have remained in the wounds. It was a non-expansive Lee-Metford bullet which inflicted the wound, or rather the four wounds. If it had struck a little higher up, I should have been done. As soon as I felt the blow I turned round, but my strength failed and I fell. My brave Singalese, who saw the accident, rushed at the careless officer and were going to kill him. Luckily I was able to stop them. They took me to my tent, where the Abyssinians showed me much sympathy. The Guerasmacht had tears in his eyes."

THE ALLEGED GOLD MINE IRREGULARITIES.

The following was the charge framed on Monday by Mr. Wright, Special Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, Kolar gold fields, against E. Hoskin, late Reduction Officer, Oorgaum mine: "That you, on or about the 10th day of July 1898, at Oorgaum mine, being employed as a servant of the Oorgaum Gold Mining Company, and having property, to wit, gold bullion, belonging to the said company, entrusted to you in your capacity as servant of the said company, did dishonestly misappropriate and convert to your own use a portion of such gold, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code within the jurisdiction of this court." The accused pleaded not guilty, and said it was a custom recognised all over the world for an assayer to keep for himself the results of the sample assays; such custom also being practised at the Kolar gold fields, but many of the assayers on the field had not the moral courage to come forward and support his statement. The prisoner was removed in custody, pending the trial.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HIRALAL JAMNADAS VS. GOVERDHANDAS SITARAM AND OTHERS.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. On the application of Bhagwandas Sitaram, one of the defendants in this case, a "rule" "nisi" was issued for contempt of court on the 18th April last, calling upon Mr. L. A. Watkins, the receiver appointed in the suit, and Mr. James Peace, his attorney, to show cause why writs should not issue against them for contempt of court in not obeying the judge's order, made on the 10th April 1895, to the effect that the receiver should deposit the nett proceeds of sale, when realised, in the Bank of Bombay, and that the amount of such deposit should be held subject to further orders of the court. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Peace, appeared against the rule: Mr. Watkins appeared in person; while the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Mansooklal Damodar, and Jamsetji, appeared to support the rule on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Justice Strachey delivering his judgment said: This is a rule obtained by Bhugwhandas Sitaram, one of the defendants in suit No. 500 of 1874, calling upon Mr. L. A. Watkins, the receiver appointed in the suit, and Mr. James Peace, his attorney, to show cause why they should not be committed to prison for contempt of this court by disobedience of an order made in the suit on the 10th April, 1895. By that order it was, among other things, directed that the receiver should deposit the net proceeds of the sale of certain properties when realised in the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of a separate account to be opened by him in the Bank for the purpose, and that the amount of such deposit should be held subject to the further order of this court. It is admitted that the net proceeds of the sale amounting to over Rs. 10,000, were realized by Mr. Watkins and received by Mr. Peace, and that no part of them was deposited in the Bank of Bombay, except a sum of Rs. 3,555 which was deposited in 1897, about a year after the realization. The question is whether Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace are guilty of contempt of court by disobedience of the order. The suit was filed in 1874 for an account of partnership dealings and transactions. The partnership assets included immoveable properties situate at Bombay, Surat, Calcutta, Rampur Bullia and other places in Upper India, and were estimated to be worth several lakhs of rupees. By an order made in the suit on the 8th August, 1882, Mr. Watkins was appointed receiver and manager and as such he took charge of all the then existing partnership properties. By a further order made on the 17th January, 1891, he was given power to sell certain immoveable properties of the partnership at Rampur Bullia. On the 22nd February, 1892, he was authorized to raise a loan of Rs. 15,000 upon a mortgage of one of the Surat properties, with a charge upon the sale proceeds of the Rampur properties when sold. On the same day a mortgage for that amount and to that effect was accordingly executed by the receiver in favour of Ghellabhai Manoredas and Thakoredas Harribhai. The Rampur properties, upon the sale proceeds of which the mortgagees were given a charge, were not sold until more than three years later. For some time after the mortgage there was contention between the receiver on the one hand and two of the defendants in the suit, Mulchand Oodhowdas and Gordhandas Sitaram, on the other. For the purposes of this rule it is not necessary to refer to this except so far as it leads up to and explains the order of the 10th April, 1895, which Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace are charged with disobeying. In 1893 Mulchand and Goveradundas filed a suit, No. 549 of 1893, against Mr. Watkins and the mortgagees for the purpose of having the mortgage declared invalid. They also opposed the passing of the accounts of his receivership filed by Mr. Watkins in the office of the Commissioner for taking accounts, alleging that he had in various ways mismanaged and wasted the estate and filing objections and surcharges. The opposition of Mulchand both in suit No. 549 of 1893 and in the Commissioner's office was got rid of by Mr. Watkins by means of a singular document dated the 24th November, 1894—an agreement by which Mulchand undertook to withdraw the suit, the objection and surcharges, and "all charges and allegations of fraud, misappropriation, or dishonesty," and Mr. Wathins undertook, among other things, to pay Mulchund a sum of Rs. 5,000 and all costs incurred by him in the suit and in the inquiry before the Commissioner. On the 11th January, 1895, the suit No. 549 of 1893 was dismissed with costs. The other defendant, Goverdhundas Sitaram, however, still continued his opposition to the passing of Mr. Watkins's accounts in the Commissioner's office. Early in 1895, another of the defendants in the suit, Punjarilal Khushiram, came forward with an allegation that in 1859 a release had been executed by persons through whom Goverdhundas and certain other parties claimed, the effect of which, he contended, was that those parties had no interest whatever in the partnership estate. On the 18th February 1895 he obtained a rule *nisi* for having the suit set down on the board for trial of a preliminary issue whether the release was not binding on Goverdhundas and the others, and if so whether they ought not to be forthwith dismissed from the suit, and whether he should not be made a party plaintiff, and the conduct of the suit given to him. There is in evidence a letter written on the 9th March, 1895, by Mr. Watkins as receiver to Mr. Peace, in which Mr. Watkins acknowledges that, at his request, Mr. Peace has taken up the suit as attorney for Punjarilal and undertakes to be personally responsible for Mr. Peace's proper costs, charges, and expenses. Before the rule *nisi* of the 18th February was disposed of, Goverdhundas Sitaram, on the 2nd April, 1895, took out judge's summons, calling upon Mr. Watkins to show cause why the power given to him for the sale of the Rampur properties by the order of the 17th January, 1891, should not be suspended until the final passing of his accounts as receiver. The judge's summons was supported by affidavits affirmed by Jagganath Trimbak Joshi, the constituted attorney of Goverdhundas Sitaram, on the 1st and 10th April, 1895. In these affidavits it was alleged that all the partnership properties, originally estimated as worth about 18 lakhs, had been sold except two small properties at Rampur and one at Surat, that Mr. Watkins had mismanaged and wasted the estate in his hands, that his accounts were incorrect in many particulars, that he was indebted to the estate in a very large sum, and that he was heavily involved in pecuniary difficulties.

SIR CHARLES FARRAN'S ORDER.

On the 10th April, 1895, the summons came on for hearing, and the order now in question was passed by the present Chie Justice, then Mr. Justice Farran. The material portion was as follows:—"I do order that the said Mr. L. A. Watkin as the receiver appointed herein, be at liberty to sell the remaining properties belonging to the firm of Doolichund Khandarimal and Khandarimal Doolichund, and I do further order that the said Mr. L. A. Watkins do deposit the net proceeds of such sale when realized in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of a separate account to be opened by him in the said Bank for that purpose, and that the amount of such deposit be held subject to the further order of this Honourable Court, and I do also order that this order is without prejudice to the rights of the said Ghellabhai Manoredas and Thakurdas Haribhai under the mortgage-deed, dated the 22nd day of February, 1892, and made between the said L. A. Watkins of the one part and the said Ghellabhai Manoredas and Thakurdas Haribhai of the other part." The recitals of the order show that Mr. Watkins appeared in person to show cause against the summons, that Mr. Peace was heard as attorney for Punjarilal, and that Goverdhundas Sitaram and the mortgagees were represented by counsel and attorney respectively. Mr. Peace was appointed by Mr. Watkins to act as receiver's solicitor in the suit in the following month. The order was served upon Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace, and the correspondence which has been put in evidence shows that they were fully aware of its terms. The meaning and object of that order are unmistakeable. On the one hand, Mr. Watkins was authorized to sell the Rampur and Surat properties still remaining unsold. On the other hand his power to deal with the net sale proceeds was strictly limited to realizing them and to depositing them when realized in the Bank to the credit of a separate account to be opened by him for the purpose. He was not to draw out or apply in any way any part of the amount so deposited without the authority of a further order of the court. The object clearly was that while the charges of mismanagement and waste brought by Goverdhundas Sitaram against Mr. Watkins were pending before the Commissioner who was then taking Mr. Watkins's accounts, the net sale proceeds of the only remaining properties should be under the hand of the court, and that Mr. Watkins should not be free to dispose of them. The object of the words saving the rights of the mortgagees under the deed of the 22nd February, 1892, was that nothing in the order should affect the charge which that deed gave them upon the net sale proceeds of the Rampur properties. They did not create, in favour of the mortgagees, any qualification of the receiver's duty to deposit the whole amount of the net sale proceeds in the Bank, but only preserved their rights over the amount, when deposited. Before any sale was made by Mr. Watkins under the order of the 10th April a further order, or rather decree, was made, the effect of which has to be considered. On the 22nd August, 1895, the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Starling, who passed a decree, the material portion of which was as follows:—"This court both order that it be referred to the Commissioner of this Honourable Court for taking accounts—(1) to ascertain whether any valid release or releases have been given by any of the parties hereto to the other or others of them in respect of the subject-matter of this suit; (2) to take an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership in the pleadings hereto; and (3) to ascertain who are the parties now interested in the said partnership and in what shares or proportions, and the said Commissioner is to ascertain and report to this honourable court with all convenient despatch upon the matters hereby referred after making all just allowances . . . . and this court doth further order that the receiver appointed in this suit do, out of the monies in his hands, so far as they will extend, pay the costs of all parties to the suit, including all costs hitherto reserved, but not the costs in the Commissioner's office, when taxed and noted in the margin hereof, and this court doth reserve the further directions and the costs already incurred in the Commissioner's office until the said Commissioner shall have made his report."

MR. PEACE'S ALLEGATION.

It was contended by Mr. Peace in his affidavits, and it was argued by his counsel Mr. Kirkpatrick, that the direction in this decree that the receiver should, out of the monies in his hands, so far as they would extend, pay the costs of all parties to the suit, had the effect of wholly superseding the direction in the order of the 10th April that he should deposit the net sale proceeds of the properties remaining unsold in the Bank of Bombay to the credit of a separate account. In support of that contention Mr. Peace alleges that although the decree refers certain matters to the Commissioner for inquiry and report, it was at the time understood by all the parties and by the court that no proceedings on the reference would take place; and that the decree, notwithstanding its terms, was intended to be a final disposal of the whole suit. The only basis for this allegation appears to be the fact that since the passing of the decree, none of the parties have taken up the reference to the Commissioner, and that no further proceedings have taken place in the suit. However that fact may be explained, I can only construe the decree according to the plain meaning of its terms. It appears to me extremely improbable that the court would have knowingly gone through the form of a sham reference to the Commissioner. There is nothing in the notes of the learned judge to suggest that it did so. The correspondence which has been put in evidence proves conclusively that neither Mr. Peace nor Mr. Watkins believed the order of the 10th April to have been superseded by the decree. There has been considerable discussion as to whether or how far the order, though not superseded, was modified by the decree, and in particular whether the expression in the decree "the monies in his hands" included the net sale proceeds which, by the order, the receiver was required to deposit in the Bank. At the time of the decree the Rampur and Surat properties had not been sold, and did not constitute monies in the receivers hands. There are, in the affidavits, conflicting statements as to whether at that time Mr. Watkins had in his hands any monies of the estate out of which he could have paid the costs which the decree directed him to pay. As to this the materials are insufficient for a conclusion; but there is no evidence that the court or any of the parties to the decree believed that the net sale proceeds of the Rampur and Surat properties were the receiver's only means of paying the costs. There is, therefore, in my opinion no ground for Mr. Peace's contention that the direction in the decree for payment of costs out of monies in the receiver's hands had special reference to the sale proceeds. It must also be remembered that by the mortgage of the 22nd February, 1892, the mortgagees had a charge upon the net sale proceeds of the Rampur properties, and that the order of the 10th April, 1895 expressly saved their rights. Although the mortgagees were parties to that order they were not parties to the suit and to the decree of the 22nd August. If the direction in the decree had reference to the net sale proceeds the practical effect of that direction would be to give the claims of the parties for costs priority over the charge held by the mortgagees, and if the net sale proceeds were not more than sufficient to pay all the taxed costs of the parties, to defeat the charge altogether.

THE INTERPRETATION OF THE DECREE.

The question, however, is not whether Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace correctly construed the decree of the 22nd August, but whether they are guilty of contempt by disobeying the order of the 10th April. If they honestly, though mistakenly, believed that the order was modified by the decree, and if they obeyed the order as they honestly believed it to have been modified, they are not guilty of contempt. Having regard to the very general terms of the decree, I think that they may have honestly interpreted the words "monies in his hands" as including the net sale proceeds of the Rampur and Surat properties when realized, and as modified to that extent the order of the 10th April. In other words they may have honestly believed that by the decree Mr. Watkins was authorized, instead of depositing the net sale proceeds in the Bank of Bombay, to apply them, so far as they might extend in paying the taxed costs of the parties to the suit. But they cannot have believed, and in my opinion they clearly did not believe, that the decree either cancelled the order or modified it beyond what I have just stated. The order of the 10th April remained, and they knew that it remained binding upon the receiver, except so far as the decree sanctioned a departure from it, that is to say, the receiver was only so far freed from his obligation to deposit the net sale proceeds in the Bank, that might, instead of doing doing so, pay out of them the taxed costs of the parties to the suit. If and in so far as he did not pay out of them the taxed costs of the parties to the suit, he was still bound by the order to deposit them in the Bank. The decree at the utmost only allowed him an alternative to making the deposit. He could not deal with the net sale proceeds in any manner sanctioned neither by the order nor by the decree. He could not simply retain them in his hands, neither paying costs out of them nor depositing them in the Bank. He could not make any payment out of them not being a payment of the taxed costs of the parties to the suit. What happened was this. The properties to be sold were at Surat and at Rampur. As regards the Surat property Mr. Peace held a power of attorney from Mr. Watkins, authorizing him to carry out or assist in the carrying out of the sale, to receive the purchase money, and to execute all necessary documents. The property was sold in December, 1895, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers, for Rs. 3,825. The net sale proceeds were Rs. 3,100. Of this sum the auctioneers retained Rs. 1,000 in satisfaction of a loan which they had not long before made to Mr. Watkins, and on the 18th December Mr. Peace gave them a receipt signed by himself as Mr. Watkins's attorney for the balance of Rs. 2,100. The Rampur properties was sold by Mr. Watkins himself. They realized Rs. 12,942-8. Out of this sum Mr. Watkins in February, 1895, remitted to Mr Peace as his attorney in Bombay, Rs. 8,355 only as the net proceeds of the sale. It is admitted that Mr. Peace received in all Rs. 10,455 as the net sale proceeds of the Surat and Rampur properties. It is admitted that no part of the Rs. 10,455 was applied in payment of the taxed costs of any party to the suit, except Rs. 1,537-13, which were the cost of Punjarilal Khushiram for whom Mr. Peace acted as solicitor, and that those costs were not taxed until April, 1897. It is admitted that no part of the Rs. 10,455 was ever deposited in the Bank of Bombay, except Rs. 3,555 which Mr. Peace retained until December 1896, and then paid direct to the solicitors for the mortgagees, and which, some time later, was deposited in the Bank in the joint names of Mr. Watkins and one of the solicitors Mr. Payne.

THE OBJECT OF THE COURT COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

Whatever the explanation may be, this much is certain, that the object of the court in making its order of the 10 April, 1895, has been completely defeated. The consequence of the net sale proceeds not having been placed, as was directed, under the controlling hand of the court, has been the very loss to the estate, which was then apprehended and which the order was designed to prevent." The mortgagees have obtained only Rs. 3,555 out of their much larger claim, and obtained that only after a year's delay. None of the other persons interested in the estate have received a farthing. No solicitor, except Mr. Peace, has received out of the net sale proceeds a farthing of his cost. The money has all gone. It was all that remained of a partnership estate once worth several lakhs of rupees, but which has been completely swallowed up by litigation and "expenses." Mr. Peace has made two affidavits explaining and justifying his action as the receivers attorney. As regards the balance of the Surat net sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 2,100, he says, in his affidavit of the 9th June, 1893, that he retained the whole amount "in payment of my costs, as I believed, and still believe, that I was authorized to do by the decree of the 22nd August, 1895." There remained the Rampur net sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 8,355. In the same affidavit Mr. Peace accounts for this sum in the following way:—"Paid to the National Bank in discharge of the loan to Mr. Watkins, Rs. 4,246-12-9; to Mr. Watkins's clerk by his orders Rs. 550; to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Mr. Watkins's former solicitors, by his order, Rs. 3,555; total Rs. 8,351-12-9; balance in my hand, Rs. 3-3-3; grand total Rs. 8,355. According to Mr. Peace, therefore, he applied Rs. 2,100 of the Surat sale proceeds in payment of costs claimed as due to himself, and the Rs. 8,355 Rampur sale proceeds in payment of a loan made by the National Bank to Mr. Watkins, of monies to Mr. Watkins's clerk, and of part of the mortgage debt. The loan and the payments to the clerk require a few words of explanation. The loan was of Rs. 4,000, for which Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace gave the Bank their joint promissory note, the object being, according to Mr. Peace, to provide funds for Mr. Watkins's journey to Rampur in November, 1895, for the purpose of selling the properties. As regards the item of Rs. 550 Mr. Peace says that he paid it in small sums to the receiver's clerk by Mr. Watkins's express directions. It is suggested that the payments were on account of the clerk's salary. Assuming this account to be true, it is obvious that the orders of this court were completely disobeyed. To take first the Surat sale proceeds, it is clear that they were really Rs. 3,100, and not Rs. 2,100. Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace, however, allowed the auctioneers, Messrs. Bennett & Co., to retain Rs. 1,000 in payment of a loan which they had previously advanced to Mr. Watkins. It appears from the postscript of Mr. Watkin's letter to Mr. Peace of the 9th Janunary, 1896, that Mr. Watkins borrowed this Rs. 1,000 to "recoup himself" a sum of Rs. 500 which he had paid Mr. Peace as his solicitor on account of costs in suit No. 549 of 1893, and to defray his expenses of going from Bombay to Rampur. Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins must have known that no part of the Surat sale proceeds could, under the orders of the 10th April and 22nd August, be applied in such a payment, yet they allowed Messrs. Bennett & Co. to retain the Rs. 1,000 without making the slightest objection. As regards the Rs. 2,100 balance which Mr. Peace says, that he retained in payment of his costs, he must have known that the decree of the 22nd August, on which he relies, authorized no such payment. It must be remembered that he claimed costs as due to him as attorney for both Punjarilal Khushiram and the receiver. The only cost which the decree of the 22nd August authorized Mr. Watkins to pay out of the monies in his hands were "the taxed costs of the parties to the suit." It said nothing about the receiver's costs. The receiver was not a party to the suit. His costs were not taxed until 1897. As regards the cost of Punjarilal he was no doubt a party to the suit, and Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace may have honestly believed that they were justified by the decree in paying his taxed costs. But they cannot have believed that they were justified by the decree in paying any untaxed costs. The costs of Punjarilal were not taxed until 1897, more than a year after Mr. Peace had retained the Rs. 2,100 When taxed, they amounted to Rs. 1,537-13 only. There were, besides Punjarilal, other parties to the suit, who had equal claims with Punjarilal to payment of the taxed costs under the decree. Mr. Peace, disregarding their equal claims, appropriated to himself, as Punjarilal's solicitor, the whole Rs. 2,100, balance in his hands, which, upon taxation, turned out to be Rs. 562 more than Punjarilal was entitled to. By is order of the 13th April, 1898, the Commissioner, taking Mr. Watkins's accounts, has disallowed the item of Rs. 1,537-10, and I entirely agree with his opinion that the payment was wholly unauthorised by the decree. It is thus clear that no part of the Surat sale proceeds was expended in any way justified by the decree, and that Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace were, therefore, not relieved from their obligation under the order of the 10th April, 1895, to deposit the whole amount in the Bank of Bombay.

(*To be Continued*).

THE MARCH DOWN THE BARA VALLEY.

LIEUTENANT SHOUBRIDGE'S D. S. O.

A Cherat correspondent says:—Acting upon instructions received from the General Officer Commanding Peshawar District, Lieutenant-Colonel Piercy, commanding Cherat, ordered a garrison parade on Wednesday for the purpose of presenting Lieutenant Shoubridge, 1st Dorset Regiment, with the insignia of the D. S. O.

The parade was held on the general parade ground at 7-30 a. m. The Dorset Regiment and detachments of the R. A., Yorkshire Regiment and Northampton Regiment having marched on to the ground a few minutes previously were drawn up in lines of quarter columns, awaiting the arrival of the Officer Commanding the Station.

After ordering the officers and colours to take post in review order, Colonel Piercy announced the reason why the parade had been ordered. He explained that the Queen-Empress had been graciously pleased to confer on Lieutenant Shoubridge, of the 1st Dorset Regiment, the insignia of the membership of the D. S. O. for gallant conduct in the field.

Having called Lieutenant Shoubridge to the front, Colonel Piercy said that he felt it to be a great honour as well as a great pleasure to present him with the badge of the order he had so gallantly earned during the march down the Bara Valley on the night when, finding a number of wounded men lying in their doolies, deserted by their "Kahars" and surrounded by the enemy, he, without a thought for his personal safety, halted his party, and, with the assistance of the brave men of "G" Company, brought the wounded under a heavy fire safely into camp. After pinning the order on Lieutenant Shoubridge's breast, Colonel Piercy shook hands with him and offered him his congratulations, which were inwardly echoed by everybody present, although "the customs of the Service" prohibited them from displaying their feelings of admiration and regard for the popular Acting Adjutant of the Dorset Regiment.

Colonel Piercy, after the detachments had moved off, took the opportunity of bidding farewell to the Dorset Regiment, the command of which he vacates in a few days, and in a few chosen words thanked all ranks for their loyal support during his command.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

There were fifteen members present at Santa-Cruz on Saturday to shoot at 200 and 300 yards. The weather was fine and the range more comfortable than before this season. The wind, however, was very strong and very gusty, making it very difficult, especially in the kneeling position to hold any where near the magic spot. Petty officer Fisher, however, hit it six times out of his seven shots. At the 300 yards, Lance Corporal Herbert was best with 24.

The full scores are:—

13TH COMPETITION.	200 yds.
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	26a
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	23
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	21
C P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	21
E R A A Finegar, Royal Navy	21
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	20
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	18
Lce-Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	18
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	18
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	18
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	15

a Handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st Spoon, and b, winner of 2nd Spoon.

14TH COMPETITION.	300 yds.
Lce-Corpl A G Herbert, G I P Ry Vols	24a
1st Class P O G Bishop, Royal Navy	23b
Sergt-Major A Harrison, G I P Ry Vols	23c
1st Class P O F Fisher, Royal Navy	22d
E R A F Rowe, Royal Navy	22d
E R A A Pinegar, Royal Navy	21d
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	18
Vol F Hainsworth, Bo Vol Rifles	17
C P O W Underdown, Royal Navy	17
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	14
Sergt W Johnson, Ordnance Dept	8
Lieut T Legat, Ordnance Dept	2

a Handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd Spoon, b handicapped 6 points, c winner of 1st Spoon, and d handicapped 4 points.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, Captain E C Russell, which arrived in harbour on Monday, experienced Moderate S W to W S W Winds throughout with light to modrate Sea, but long. S W Swell, causing the vessell to roll heavily. The same company's steamer Sirdhana, Captain W H Hill, which arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, had fine weather up to 2 a.m. On the 23rd instant thin rain squalls.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain G. R.C. Westropp, Assistant Commissary-General, is transferred from Poona to Bombay to assume charge of the Chief Commissariat Office, Bombay, from Captain J.P.C. Hennessy, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, who on relief will proceed to Quetta and join the Chief Commissariat Office as an Assistant to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta. Captain Westropp will take over the duties of the Commissariat Store-keeper, General's Office, in addition to his own, pending the return of Lieutenant Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Comissary General, from privilege leave.

It will be remembered that about a year ago an announcement was made that the Queen had been pleased to grant the title of "Honourable" to all the children of the legal life peers, together with precedence immediately after the younger children of hereditary barons and before all baronets. This gave great umbrage to the baronets, and the result of the agitation was the formation of a society with the gorgeously grandiloquent name of "The Honourable Society of the Baronetage." The *Daily Mail* announces that the children of the law lords have won, and in future will walk in front. The Royal Warrant concerning the children of life peers has been withheld for nearly a year, and even now it has not been gazetted. It is dated May 14, 1898, and, in spite of their society, the baronets must hereafter take the second place. But the children of the law lords (adds the *Daily Mail*) have not scored all along the line, for now that the warrant has been issued it is evident that they are not "Honourable" at all. Nowhere in the warrant is there any grant or concession of the specific title of "Honourable" or of "that rank, style, title, or precedence" which they would have enjoyed if their fathers had been hereditary peers. Nor are there any words which can be twisted into such a concession. The actual wording of the warrant runs, "that such children shall have and enjoy on all occasions the following rank and precedence—that is to say, next to and immediately after the younger children of hereditary barons of these our realms for the time being, and immediately before all baronets."

Among the curious diversity of stores despatched from San Francisco for the American troops despatched to Manila are the following: Tea, apples, apricots, bacon, cheese, chocolate, coffee, green corn, gelatine, devilled ham, lard, macaroni, milk, oatmeal, oysters, peaches, pears, &c., in tins (like many other provisions), American peas, canned pigs' feet, damsons, prunes, salmon, sardines, soups, starch, sugar, currant jelly, lime juice, mustard, olive oil, olives, chile pepper, pickles, sauce, pipes, smoking and chewing tobacco, toilet and other soap, borax, metal polish, buttons, needles, pins, thread, envelopes, paper, ink, pens, pencils, basins, blacking, brooms, nail, tooth and hair brushes, can openers, combs, handkerchiefs, matches, shoe strings, and towels. Thus Uncle Sam is not unmindful either of practical necessaries or of toothsome delicacies for his soldiers. The trouble is to get the complex stores to the exact places where they are required.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

DECCAN COTTON.

The preliminary memorandum on the cotton crop for the early districts of the Deccan for the Season, 1898-99. Estimates generally up to 5th August is as under:—

Information incomplete. Sowings unfinished, especially in south. Reported area 9 lakhs acres, considerably in excess of last year's, but 6 per cent. below normal, which it is expected to reach. Of the total area, Khandesh has returned 93 per cent., and Ahmednagar and Nasik 3 per cent., each. Early in the season first sown crop withered in places; but July rain gave timely relief, and prospects of both early and late crops are generally good. In south, rain insufficient and only a small area has so far been put under cotton. Here outlook not quite favourable.

BOMBAY SESAMUM.

The preliminary memorandum on the sesamum crop for the season, 1898-99. (Information up to 5th August) reads:—

Sowings in progress. Information incomplete.

Gujarat.—Sowing of late crop not yet commenced. Continuous heavy rain has restricted sowings of early crop in south; while the late commencement of rain has retarded them elsewhere. Condition of sown crop fairly good.

Deccan.—In Khandesh and Nasik sowing rain seasonable, and condition of crop good at present. In Ahmednagar and South Deccan rain for sowing scanty in the east, and sowings have only recently commenced in places. Here prospects only fair.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. In Bijapur and eastern parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, rain for sowing deficient, and sown crop withering in places. Elsewhere area expected to rise above normal, and crop fair to middling. Damage by insects reported from two talukas in Bijapur.

Konkan.—Sowings still in progress in parts of Ratnagiri and in Sawantvadi and other States. Elsewhere rain seasonable and sufficient, and prospects mostly good.

Sind.—Sowings still in progress. Deficiency of watersupply and absence of rain for sowing in British Districts and liability of the crop to insect attacks in Khairpur have reduced area throughout. Crop good in Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier; elsewhere fair.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONIANS *VS.* XAVIERITES.

The last of the inter-collegiate fixture matches of the Elphinstonians came off Saturday last on their own college ground with the Xavierites. This match was specially interesting as the Elphinstonians had already beaten the Deccan and Medical Colleges, and a defeat to the Xavierites would leave them champions among the colleges. The home team had to resist a strong batting and bowling combination in Xavierites; and when the Xavierites won the toss, and going in, got nearly half a century at the cost of one wicket only, the spirits of the Elphinstonians seemed to droop, as their chances of winning seemed scanty. But pluck and patience amply compensated for indifferent bowling and when the last of the Xavierites was out, the board showed a total of 78, out of which Mr. Mehta got 30 and Mr. Dhalla 19. The Elphinstonians commenced their innings with Messrs. Parekh and Karaka, and half a century was compiled before Mr. Karaka was bowled with a well earned 22. Parekh scored 50 in a faultless style and Vakil played out the time with 23 to his credit. The stumps were drawn when the Elphinstonians scored 118 at the loss of 4 wickets only. Thus the Elphinstonians were victorious by six wickets and 40 runs.

TELEGRAPH *VS.* ISLAM.

The return match between the Telegraph Cricket Club and Islam Gymkhana took place on Saturday the 20th resulting in a victory for the former by the narrow margin of 2 runs. Full scores.

TELEGRAPH.	
Netscher, c Tyabjee, b Suleman	0
A D'Silva, b Tyab Ali	20
Alexander, b Ahmad	1
Rozario, b Ahmad	2
Smythe, b Suleman	5
Johnson, c Ali S Ali, b Cumroodin	22
Cassels, c Tyabji, b Cumroodin	2
Pote, b Tyab Ali	2
Perkins, b Cumroodin	2
Chitts b Tyab Ali	2
Alfrey, not out	4
Extras	1
Total	63

ISLAM GYMKHANA.	
Suleman, c Alfrey, b Pote	0
M M Ali, l b w, b Pote	10
Dawood Nensi, Run out	6
Cumroodin, b Netscher	8
Ali N Tyabjee b Smythe	1
Ahmad, not out	19
Ibrahim Rahimtula, c Alexander, b Chitts	5
Ali S Ali run out	2
S C Trabjee b Alexander	0
Tyab Ali, b Alexander	0
Hiptoola, b Netscher	3
Extras	7
Total	61

WITNESS TARRED AND FEATHERED.

During the trial of a murder case, at the Supreme Court, Kandy, on Tuesday, it transpired in evidence that the Police Magistrate of Kurunegala, while investigating the case in its earlier stages, ordered one of the witnesses for the defence to be tarred and feathered over his body.

Mr. Sproule, during the cross-examination of the first witness in this case for the prosecution (a woman), asked her whether a man, Kappia, had not been brought before the Magistrate and examined, and whether he was not, by the Magistrate's orders, smeared over with tar? Witness said she was at the time in the witness-shed, and had not seen, but was told that such a thing took place.

His Lordship, Justice Lawrie, here made further inquiries into this, and became very angry at the conduct of the Magistrate. He questioned several witnesses, including Dr. Sinnecuttie, of Galagedera. Dr Sinnecuttie said he saw this being done, but did no protest against it, as he thought he had no voice in the matter. The Judge was annoyed with the Doctor, and told him it was his duty to disapprove of what was being done. He would bring his conduct in this matter before the notice of Dr. Perry, the P. C. M. O., and with regard to the Magistrate, he would report matters fully to His Excellency the Governor.

In the Mediterranean a good deal of attention has been attracted by the visit of the squadron to Bizerta, which is rapidly being developed into a naval port. Vice-Admiral Humann and Rear-Admirals Dieulouard, Godin and Michel visited Tunis, and were decorated, the first with the Grand Cordon, and the others with the Grand Cross of the Nicham Iftickar by the Bey, who expressed his pleasure that Bizerta had become a resort of the French squadrons. Various vessels have visited the place before, but never until this year has a squadron of importance been at Bizerta. This concentration does not happen by accident, said Admiral Humann at a reception at the Military Club in Tunis. It marks the existence of a new state of things, and France will soon have at this port a strategic base of first-rate importance. Fear of diplomatic complications, which prevented the Council of Ministers in 1886 from granting the demand of Admiral Aube that Bizerta should be made a naval port, has been altogether cast aside, and it is under consideration to transfer the seat of the naval command in Algeria and Tunis from Algiers to the new port. The channel leading to the lake and the port has been dredged and cleared, and when the works are completed at Sidi Abdallah at the inner end of the lake, Bizerta, says the *Yacht*, will become the true, if not the only, French naval port on the African coast. It is an admirable harbour of refuge, but has the disadvantage, from the naval point of view, of offering many advantages to blockaders.

That Abdul Hamid is an exceedingly polite potentate, and, indeed, the very pink and flower of Oriental courtesy, can (says the *St. James's Gazette*) no longer be doubted. The Padishah was much moved by the accident to the Prince of Wales, and telegraphed to know how he is getting on. But that is a polite attention which merely costs a few shillings—something more was required to demonstrate the reality of the personal sorrow felt by the Commander of the Faithful. Therefore the Sultan offered to send the Turkish surgeon Djemal Pasha to attend his Royal Highness—to consult, we may suppose, with the distinguished practitioners whose treatment has succeeded so admirably, and, perhaps, to sign the bulletins with them. We do not know whether this obliging offer was suggested to the Sultan by Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, who has only just returned from consoling His Majesty with his advice and assisting him with his guidance; but, however that may be, it is very nice of Sultan Abdul, and suggests that, like the good children in the story books, he is trying to be happy by being nice to other people.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'ade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	55 73	54 62	54 65	51 65
Monday, 23rd August	0 67	0 48	0 49	0 6
Total	56 40	55 10	55 14	51 71
Total fell to Aug 23rd, 1897	64 78	60 41	63 41	58 5
Total fell to Aug 23rd, 1896	88 31	84 49	90 53	84 37

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	159	25
On the 21st August, 1898	1	51
Total	160	76

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	34	21
On the 21st August	0	15
Total	34	36
Total fall up to 21st August 1897	46	6
Total fall up to 21st August 1896	57	91

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(Including J.-R. Railway.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 22nd August 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous total	19 34	9 38	12 23
21st August	0 53	0 65	0 0
Total	19 87	10 3	12 23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·573	SE	2	104·1	85·0	73	...	12·77	—0·53
Sirsa	29·575	SE	3	105·8	88·5	58	...	5·72	—4·09
Delhi	29·610	S	5	99·7	80·5	74	...	10·25	—5·74
Agra	29·593	SE	4	93·0	80·4	76	0·02	12·61	—6·19
Cawnpore	29·582	E	4	[illegible]	79·1	85	0·38	26·52	...
Allahabad	29·550	E	17	92·1	80·3	83	0·04	25·64	+9·11
Jhansi	29·561	NE	[illegible]	89·6	77·7	87	...	27·01	—0·27
Jacobabad	29·579	SSE	5	107·4	86·0	73	...	2·90	+0·28
Karachi	29·645	W	13	88·9	79·0	81	...	2·24	—3·15
Jeypore	29·634	NNE	4	90·6	79·4	75	...	14·06	—5·21
Ajmere	29·619	W	8	92·4	80·5	73	...	7·57	—7·5
Deesa	29·6·8	W	[illegible]	94·8	[illegible]	73	...	13·04	—6·37
Ahmedabad	29·698	W	[illegible]	89·2	76·1	90	0·20	23·3	...
Bhuj	29·686	W	17	91·3	76·4	76	...	10·37	—0·70
Rajkot	29·701	W	21	89·9	74·7	84	...	8·55	—13·29
Ghadechi	29·715	SW	8	88·0	75·8	87	1·21	19·69	...
Veraval	29·714	W	11	82·0	76·3	86	0·05	7·82	...
Neemuch	29·668	NNW	2	82·8	72·6	89	0·94	14·42	—7·15
Indore	29·6·6	W	6	74·8	68·1	95	2·81	32·00	+10·91
Saugor	29·525	NNE	[illegible]	82·[illegible]	75·1	95	0·86	51·42	+18·06
Jubbulpore	29·489	SSE	[illegible]	82·9	75·1	87	1·01	43·27	+1·02
Hoshangabad	29·588	Calm	3	82·[illegible]	73·7	98	5·56	49·55	+12·12
Khandwa	29·648	W	25	76·7	71·1	95	3·22	18·60	—1·62
Raipur	29·622	SW	16	79·2	72·6	89	0·35	[illegible]	—2·32
Nagpur	29·621	SSW	16	80·3	7·6	95	1·84	35·18	+7·52
Amraoti	29·651	WSW	21	81·1	69·8	95	1·18	16·5	—5·55
Akola	29·655	WNW	13	77·0	70·7	88	0·90	16·70	—5·05
Surat	29·715	W	5	85·5	75·5	8[illegible]	0·46	25·78	—8·53
Malegaon	29·718	WSW	10	81·9	70·2	85	0·30	11·43	—0·75
Bombay	29·775	WSW	17	8[illegible]	75·6	90	0·21	51·57	—3·28
Poona	29·790	WSW	16	79·6	68·9	89	0·09	11·56	+0·47
Ahmednagar	29·759	SW	8	78·7	63·9	88	0·27	6·15	...
Aurangabad	29·757	WNW	5	83·8	70·2	92	0·44	12·13	...
Sholapur	29·777	SW	14	89·7	7·5	67	0·04	15·48	+1·49
Ratnagiri	29·808	WSW	[illegible]	84·9	76·4	96	0·19	98·58	+13·48
Belgaum	29·832	W	[illegible]	77·2	64·8	85	...	30·15	+0·22
Goa	29·836	NW	12	?	76·4	90	0·10	80·[illegible]	...
Karwar	29·843	Calm	4	84·[illegible]	75·0	8[illegible]	0·18	100·8	+5·85
Mangalore	29·873	ESE	5	83·8	73·9	3[illegible]	0·03	83·47	—3·57
Calicut	29·874	NNE	3	8[illegible]	74·0	8[illegible]	0·14	74·45	—0·65
Cochin	29·869	NNE	L.	[illegible]	72·7	86	0·21	61·94	+1·76
Bangalore	29·873	W	1	84·8	64·3	8[illegible]	...	5·58	—6·71
Secunderabad	26·7·9	W	11	84·6	71·0	76	0·1	20·4	+2·67
Masulipatam	29·762	WSW	8	89·[illegible]	77·1	8[illegible]	0·0	23·88	—7·09
Bellary	29·809	W	11	8·7	73·7	75	...	2·85	—2·96
Cuddapah	29·802	NW	[illegible]	96·1	79·4	7[illegible]	...	3·68	—9·08
Madras	29·796	W	8	96·6	79·5	53	...	11·22	+2·01
Coimbatore	29·861	E	5	92·9	71·1	86	...	1·25	—2·19
Trichinopoly	29·805	WNW	8	98·1	78·3	67	...	2·41	—3·59
Negapatam	29·799	SW	9	98·5	79·9	6	...	6·74	×0·29
Colombo	29·876	WSW	7	8·5	75·[illegible]	71	0·0	17·31	+1·38
Aden	29·627	SW	15	94·8	83·3	65	...	...	—0·20

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·54 (57·37); G T H=0·18 (55·20); St G H=0·16 (55·93); C P=0·21 (51·57).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rise of pressure in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Mangalore and Goa; a brisk to rapid fall at Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad; and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the Central Provinces and highest in Ceylon and on off the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Rajkot and Bhuj, and fresh to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Surat, 20 at Bhuj and Akola, 18 at Bellary, and 16 at Secunderabad, Nagpur, Khandwa and Ajmere. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of the normal in the Punjab and at Ajmere, Deesa and Negapatam, and the minimum 6° to 9° in excess at Ajmere, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° a Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably in the Punjab and Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Goa and Karwar, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (5·56"), Khandwa (3·22"), Indore (2·81"); between one and two inches at Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Ghadechi, light to moderate showers at Cawnpore, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Raipur, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ahmednagar, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad; and a few drops at Colombo, Mangalore, Goa, Sholapur, Poona, Veraval, Allahabad, and Agra. The depression which appeared yesterday to be to the eastwards of Raipur has advanced westwards and is now central between Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to a little over tenth. The winds are cyclonic around the storm, and strong squally winds with gales are likely to blow in Berar, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is about half its normal steepness, while to the north of Karwar it exceeds the normal slightly. The weather conditions are therefore more favourable for rain all along the Coast and also in Gujarat. In the disturbed area more or less heavy rain is probable.

The s. s. Warora, left Zanzibar on the 5th, and experienced to her arrival at Seychelles on the 10th, moderate to gentle S.-E. Trades, cloudy weather and occasional light to heavy showers. She left Seychelles on the 12th, experienced up to Latitude 1° N., Longitude 59° E., light Trades, cloudy weather and moderate south-east swell; thence to arrival in Port on the 20th, moderate to light westerly-winds, cloudy weather, a moderate to smooth sea, and light showers near Coasts.

The s. s. Branksome Hall, left Aden on the 14th, and experienced up to Longitude 54° E., moderate to light variable winds and fine weather; thence to arrival in port on the 20th, moderate to gentle monsoon and occasional light to heavy showers from Longitude 64° E.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......inches	29·745
Temperature of the Air ......degrees	81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	·801
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ......degrees	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of wind*	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ......miles	409
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	3·45
" " year	51·71
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd August	0·34

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—August 22.

10 p.m.	80·6

TUESDAY—August 23.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	79·0
2 p.m.	80·0
4 p.m.	77·5

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

The festival of St. Lubbock, as the August Bank Holiday is generally facetiously called, was blessed with brilliant cycling weather which tempted thousands of riders out upon all the roads of the country. Never before were the highways and byways so densely thronged, and yet with all the countless thousands there were scarcely any accidents, so few all told that they could only be expressed by a very small fraction of one per cent., and even then the returns would shew that the majority of such accidents were of the avoidable order, such as coasting on dangerous hills and riding recklessly in crowded places.

If cycle shares are low, and the great men of the cycle trade shake their heads despondently and say that times are bad, that phase of cycling depression is confined to the commercial side of the wheeling world only. For the pastime the candidates list of the "Cyclists' Touring Club Gazette" affords an excellent thermometer, and this month its registered total licks all previous records, and for the first time the grand total of adherents to the C. T. C. exceeds the hoped-for figures of fifty thousand. Nor is this growth spasmodic. The August list is larger than the August list of 1897 by no fewer than seven hundred names, so that not only does the club grow from month to month, but its rate of growth is also greater year by year.

One of the great works of the C. T. C. has been the erection of danger boards, but these are only too often utterly disregarded. A cocksure youth in North Wales saw such a warning on a hill near Denbigh and smiled superciliously. He also took no heed of the shouts of passers by, but rushed on to what those who knew the hill felt must be certain death, and their fears were fulfilled, for the fell against a wall and was instantly killed. Another well-known spot where the danger notice is disregarded is the descent at Wrotham Hill, on the chief road to the seaside through the county of Kent. In addition to being steep and long the hill at its foot enters a narrow village with houses close huddled together, and the residents have become so used to accidents that they petitioned the Home Secretary to place a limit on the downhill speed permissible. How is it to be done? When life-saving warnings are disregarded utterly, what other restraint will have effect? Another hillside community greatly disturbed by the descending cyclists who sweep through their midst. have passed a resolution in favour of making it compulsory for all cyclists to dismount and walk down. Of course they have not power to enforce so absurd a proposal, but that is their view of the only possible cure.

The cowardly cyclist who causes an accident and then runs away is the subject of much anathema in the general press, but his counterpart when driving a carriage or cart is less vehemently commented on. Why? At Nottingham County Court a lady recovered £13 damages from a carter who ran her down, and left her, but the howl of indignation has been practically unheard, yet the fellow was particularly callous, and the case well proved. The cart driver was on the wrong side and gave no room to a lady rider, whom he upset by entangling the step of his cart in her wheel. Not content with this, he drove on, with the jigger dangling on the step, and not until he was pulled up by a policeman who saw the whole affair, did he make any attempt to stop. And to crown all, in court, he pleaded that the lady was only a beginner? What a nice gentleman!

Holiday sports were numerous over the week end, and one of the best attended and closest fought contests ever witnessed was the second match for the Century Cup at the Crystal Palace, between R. Palmer and F. C. Armstrong. Palmer, the winner, is an old hundred miler of renown and holder of the record, and on form was a strong favourite, but Armstrong came nearer to him than ever was expected, as they were level at the ninety-fifth mile, and the time was no loaf, as at the finish record was only missed by less than five seconds. It was the second of a series of three matches, Walters' having won the first, and the three will meet in a grand final for the possession of this trophy, which for the first time has this year been offered for a professional competition.

The amateur flying mile, which lay untouched for a long while until the veteran, C. B. Lawes, got a permit this spring to attack it, has now been further reduced by H. W. Payne, of the West Roads Club, who took 6 4-5th seconds off the time accomplished by the old athlete. Lawes, who is fifty-four years of age, can hardly hope to hold his own when the younger men enter the lists, and though he achieved a marvel for his years in the mile that he did, Payne has come out to shew that amateurs with quint and quad pacing by permission may reach nearly the high professional standard. His time of 1 min. 39 2-5th secs. is not so very far from Betts' world's mile record of 1 min. 35 secs. Payne, "en route," broke the standing quarter, flying quarter, and other intermediate times.

Reports were rife on Saturday last that W. Neason, the Liverpool road-record breaker, had met with an accident rivalling in seriousness the one that befel Holbein last autumn. It is true that Neason fell when riding behind a motor tricycle, but he was not trying for records at the time. The accident was the result of a collision, with the horse of a cart which the motor dodged, but Neason cannoned into. He cut his head, but broke no bones, and escaped concussion, being in fact saved from a worse fate by charging into the horse's mouth. Had he hit the harder cart the injuries would have been frightful. As it was, the horse's head was something of a buffer.

C. F. Barden has shewn a little of his old form at last, winning a ten miles scratch race at Wood Green, on Bank Holiday. A. A. Chase on the same occasion put up an unpaced mile in 2 mins. 2-2-5th secs., a species of performance where he stands out prominently, and deserves infinite credit for such a display of unassisted speed. Other favourites were well to the fore at holiday time. Chinn, at Birmingham. scored two wins, and Callaghan was equally successful in the amateur races at the same place, and W. A. Edmunds, the mile amateur champion, justified his championship form by two easy wins in first-class company at Cardiff.

A couple of interesting matches were run off on the Crystal Palace track on Saturday week between "attaches" of the Dunlop brigade. Unfortunately there was not a sufficiently extensive army of perfect pacers for the necessary commodity to be served out in equal rations, and when men are closely equal as R. Palmer and Arthur Chase meet in an hour's race, the best paced man must win. It was so in this case, and also when A. E. Walters met A. W. Armstrong in a ten miles match, but both the defeated men made game fights and were rewarded with enthusiastic receptions from the crowd. When perfect mechanical pacing is at the beck and call of men, the true test of man versus man will be restored, for when a pacing crew tires in front of a leader, it is terribly hard lines on him to have to fall back to second place for no fault of his own.

There was a big professional meeting in the North of England on Saturday, at New Brighton, the pleasure suburb of Liverpool, in which Gascoyne won the half-mile scratch, the Dutchman, S. Jenkins, who won the N. C. U. Championship the previous week, having to be content with fourth place. In the five miles scratch race, however, Jenkins won—Gascoyne not riding—and Barden only ran third, he having never shown any glimpse of his '97 form, which used to electrify spectators, since his visit to Australia in the '97-'98 season.

Mechanical pacing was introduced on the road last week on the occasion of W. J. Neason's brilliant beating of the London to Liverpool record by nearly an hour, his time for the 206 miles of straightaway up and down-hill road being 11 hours 43 minutes. The pacing assistance was rendered by a couple of motor-tricycles, which very considerably simplified the ordinary elaborate arrangement of teams of multicycle pacemakers, arrangements so complete that all the later road records have been attempts on the newly instituted class of unpaced performances. These latter indeed are the only ones at all possible for an amateur or rider unconnected with the trade to undertake at his own expense. But in any case, however paced, Neason did a great performance in accomplishing so speedy a time on so trying a road as the one from London on to Livepool, which contains scarcely a level yard in its whole length.

There was a military cycling tournament last week at Wood Green, when, in addition to the usual tent, pegging and other variety entertainments peculiar to soldiers, there was an Army Championship, won by Bugler Bell and a team race, which fell to the lot of the Galloway Rifles, a Volunteer brigade who also scored a victory on the same day in the shooting contest at Bisley. In this competition the men have to cover a three-quarter of a mile course and fire ten shots over a range of 250 yards, all within nine minutes, and it is interesting that the winners occupied 8 mins. 10 secs., the lowest but one of all the nine competing teams, so well did they judge their riding pace as to leave themselves most time for their shooting.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

The services of the Hon Mr H H Risley, C I E, of the Indian Civi Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Dept

Mr J P Hewett, C I E, of the Indian Civil Service, Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 27th Auy 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

Mr A H L Frasen, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J P Hewett, C I E, or until further orders

Surgn Major L A Waddell, M B, I M S Bengal, Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 21st July 1898

The services of Lieut H C Scott, 11th Madras Infy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Govt of Bombay

Mr A Brown, offg 5th Asst Supt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 18th Aug 1898.

The services of the Rev A E Brown-Constable, Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 6th Aug 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties at Nowgong.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

Capt H A D Fraser, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Asst Surveyor-Genl in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices of the Survey of India Dept, with effect from the 8th inst, vice Brevet-Major W J Bythell, R E, who has been granted privilege leave.

Mr S Eardley-Wilmot, Convr, 2nd offg 1st, grade, of the Oudh Forest Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Aug 1898.

From the same date, and until further orders, Mr N Hearle, Offg Convr in charge of the Central Forest Circle, is placed in charge of the Oudh Forest Circle in addition to his own duties.

Mr J Nisbet, Offg Consvr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, is granted furlough for six months and sixteen days, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th Aug 1898.

The following arrangements are made during Mr Nisbet's absence, or until further orders:—Lieut Col C T Bingham, I S C, Consvr in charge of the Tenasserim Forest Circle in Lower Burma, to hold charge of the Eastern Circle in Upper Burma, and Mr F B Manson, Depy Consvr, 2nd offg 1st grade Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Tenasserim Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th Aug 1898, when he relieved Col Bingham of the charge of that Circle.

Mr J H Gilliland, Second Asst to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days, with effect from the 18th Aug 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G W Kuchler, Bengal Educational Dept is appointed to act as Second Asst to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J H Gilliland

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Capt H B Peacock, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd offg 1st class, is posted as Asst to the Resident in Mewar for the political charge of the States of Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur

Mr A H T Martindale, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days

Lieut-Col C E Yate, I S C a Resident of the 2nd class and offg Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr Genl in Rajputana

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS

Mr J F Finlay, C S I Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, on special duty in England, has been granted furlough for the period 27th July 1898 to the 31st March 1899

Mr W Bedford, Chief Supt in the Office of the Accountant Genl Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Sept 1898

Mr Stephen Jacob, C S I Offg Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 25th Aug 1898

Mr H H Risley, C I E, I C S is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Jacob, or until further orders

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt W K McLeod, R A, Adjt, R A, Rawal Pindi, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, R A, Madras Command, vice Major A E A Butcher, who has vacated, dated 4th Aug 1898

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut S V Byland, I S C, 2nd Regt of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 27th June 1898

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.—Lieut G C Garratt, R M Fusiliers, offg Wing Officer, 40th, Pathan, Regt of Bengal Infy, 10th July 1898

COMMANDS—DISTRICT.

Col A McC Bruce, Genl List Infy, Bengal, Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Bgdr Genl while so employed, vice Maj Genl H M Evans, C B, appointed to officiate as a district commander of the 1st class, dated 11th July 1898

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Brigade-Surgn-Lieut-Col—Surgn Lieut Col T J H Wilkins, vice Bgde Surgn Lieut Col P N Mookerjee, deceased

Surgeon Lieuts to be Surgeon Captains:—

Bengal Establishment—J Stephenson, M B, F N Windsor, M B, W B Turnbull, M B, E E Waters, M B, A Leventon and P F Chapman, M B

Madras Establishment—F L Blenkinsop, M B, E M Illington, T E Watson, M B and C G Webster

Bombay Establishment—A Hooton, A F W King, R F Standage, A A Gibbs and H A F Knapton

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Madras.—Sub-Condr J T Radford to be Conductor, and Sergt H W Woledge to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 26th Jan 1898, vice Condr, supernumerary Depy Asst Comssy and Hon Lieut W Wood, retired

Bombay—Asst Comssy and Hony Lieut G Young to be Depy Comssy, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval, Depy Asst Comssy, supernumerary Asst Comssy, and Hony Lieut J Ezechiel is absorbed in the grade of Asst Comssy, Condr, supernumerary Asst Comssy and Hony Lieut, G H Nelson is absorbed in the grade of Depy Asst Comssy, Sub-Condr, supernumerary Condr F Kalkhoven is absorbed in the grade of Conductor, and Sergt T Rogers to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 11th June 1898, vice Depy Comssy and Hony Capt J Cody, retired

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command—Store-Sergt G Leaff to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 16th June 1898, vice Sub-Condr B Ainsworth, deceased

NATIVE ARMY.

7th Regt of Bombay Lancers Belooch Horse—Kot-Dafadar-Major Hak-Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar, vice Habibullah Khan, promoted, with effect from the 21st June 1898

SPECIAL.

With reference to article 28, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers having been absent from military duty for ten years are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified —Capt C P Egerton, Depy Commissioner, 3rd grade, Punjab, 6th March, and Major H Parkin. Depy Inspr-Genl of Military Police, Burma 14th Aug

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Partridge, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India furlogh for three months, in extension of that granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 31, dated 20th Jan 1897.

Mr F D Couchman, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in-Chief of the Godavari Bridge Works during the absence of Mr F T G Walton on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr A C Newcombe, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for two months in extension of the furlough granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 257, dated the 7th June 1898.

Mr A R Lilley, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by H M's Secy of State for India, leave on medical certificate for two months in extension of the furlough granted in Public Works Dept Notification No 281, dated the 24th July 1897.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Asst Engrs attached to State Railways:—F J Harvey and Lieut B H Rooke, R E, to be Asst Engrs, 1st grade, Capt P Ashworth, R E, F J Harvey, H R Walton, Lieut G Lubbock, R E, Lieut B H Rooke, R E, and Rala Ram, to be Ex Engrs, 3rd grade, R J Alexander, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, Lieuts H E C Cowie and H McC Cowie, R E, to be Assts Engrs, 2nd grade.

TELEGRAPHS.

The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept:—Mr L Truninger, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, officiating, and Mr R Meredith, to be Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.

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Beware of Substitutes.
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THE BEST.
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Fortify the System against Disease
PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it
SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
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Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., and KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.
We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.
With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.
THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.
The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.
The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."
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SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
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THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
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There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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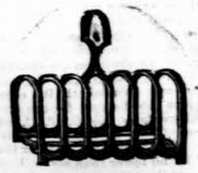
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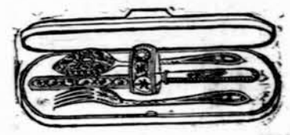
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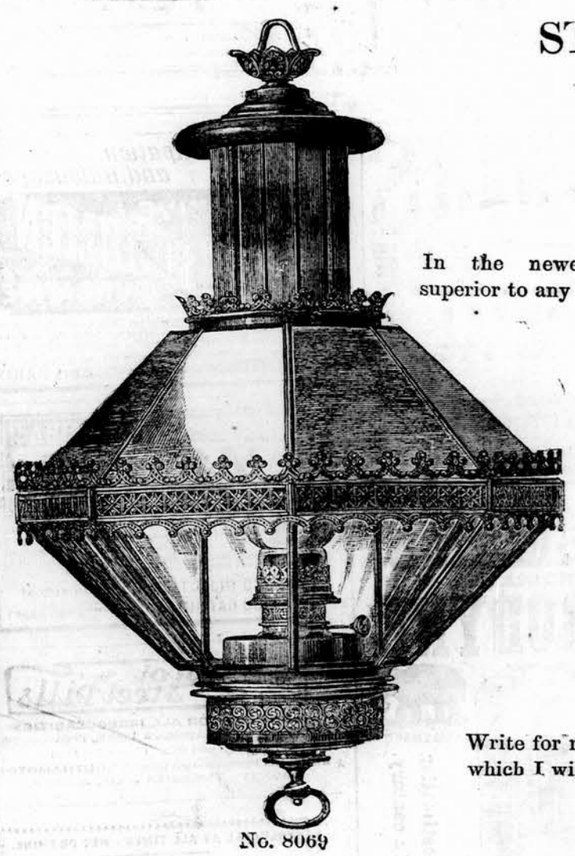
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Giving a powerful white and steady Light of

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The same Lamp can be had with Extension white lacquered Tin Shade, and also in a size smaller fitted with my Patent 20‴ Astral Burner of 57 Standard Candles, or 150 American Candles.

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seems piled upon the head of the unfortunate sufferer from a splitting headache. A headache of this kind, if unrelieved, leads to aberration of the mind and insanity. It goes beyond human power to endure.

Every sufferer from these headaches will find quick relief in

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It allays the pain instantly, quiets the nerves, and gives nature a chance to work the cure. It is a remedy for every emergency. It will stop pain of any kind at once. No one should be without it at hand for just such cases. It is a remedy that should have a place of honor in every household medicine chest.

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THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

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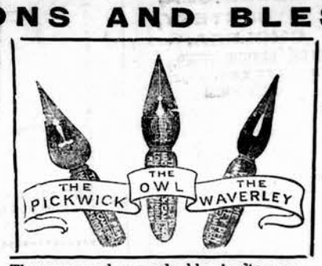
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